FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 JANUARY 1981

American Hostages

Ismalic Republican Party Majlis deputy Hassan Ayat has told AFP that the U.S. offer of $5 or 6 billion for the release of the hostages is far too low. Ayat said a decision to try the hostages will be made when Iran is certain that the United States does not want to resolve the issue. AFP reported in a related item that Ayat said the problem of the hostages will take "a long time yet" though he added it will not be necessary to give Washington a deadline for satisfying the Iranian demands before putting the hostages on trial. The Majlis deputy indicated he expects the issue will be settled if the U.S. Government "sees reason under pressure from American public opinion."

Iran Domestic Affairs

Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i called on self-designated experts, critics and scholars who have "done nothing in this revolution but complain" to come forward with a program that "could better run the society." In a speech to a rally at Khorasan Square marking the anniversary of the prophet's death, reported by Tehran radio, Raja'i promised to carry out any program "more useful than the one being implemented" but went on to ask why the "experts" and others had not announced their program to the people instead of "creating discord." The prime minister enjoined the armed forces to "listen well" to the words of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, himself and, above all, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and all the Iranian people: "Defeat cannot be tolerated in a war waged on the basis of belief." He then concluded by reiterating recent appeals by religious leaders for an immediate offensive, urging that the "helpless enemy" be sent to the "graveyard" while his strength is at the lowest and before he has time to reinforce himself.

Following Raja'i's speech, the radio reported that the rally heard an 11-point resolution that included a condemnation of "plots against the clergy" and an expression of support for Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri's criticism of the delay in the promised offensive of the armed forces. The resolution also called on the authorities to fill the currently vacant Cabinet posts of foreign affairs, economics and finance and commerce and warned "deviant groups, discord-sowing and East- and West-orientated newspapers" against causing disorder.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian armed forces communiques, carried by Tehran radio, claimed that successful attacks in the Ahvaz and Gilan-e Gharb regions killed 300 Iraqis. Tehran radio also reported that an Iraqi brigade was "completely annihilated" near Hoveyzeh. President Bani-Sadr sent messages to the acting chief of the joint staff of the armed forces, Brig Gen Valiollah Fallahi, and to Ayatollah Khomeyni, the radio said, conveying his "complete satisfaction" with the armed forces for ending the first stage with an "unprecedented success." In a reply to Bani-Sadr, reported by the radio, Khomeyni conveyed salutations to all Iranian combatants, called for "coordination, hard work and cohesion" from them and expressed the hope that he will soon "receive the news of final victory."

Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Khomeyni's military adviser, told Tehran radio that the Iranian attack has "almost entirely crushed" Iraqi defensive positions in southern Khuzestan and Iran's forces can continue "down to the border." Khamene'i said that the attack was led by armored forces and that 2,000 Iraqis were captured.

An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, claimed Iranian attacks in Ilam-e Charb and Mehran were repulsed and said three Iranian helicopters were downed near Ahvaz. The Iraqis claimed they killed 100 Iranians and knocked out 21 tanks.

Afghanistan

President Babrak Karmal informed Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi that Afghanistan is willing to hold talks with Pakistan and Iran under UN mediation to settle outstanding political issues between the three nations, according to Delhi radio. Education Minister Anahita Ratebzad delivered Karmal's message on possible talks when she met with the Indian prime minister in New Delhi.

Syria

The Jordanian news agency, PETRA-JNA, reported, citing travelers from Damascus, that nine Syrian pilots were executed on charges of being hostile to the government of President Hafiz al-Asad. The report also said that a sectarian clash in Latakia involving a relative of Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam resulted in 11 casualties. The report follows an earlier claim of a large-scale massacre in Aleppo.

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ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI COMMENTS ON RECENT TOUR

JN021247 Khartoum SUNA in English 1000 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Jan (SUNA)--In an interview with SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA) Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi spoke on his tour to Riyadh, Baghdad, Amman and Damascus. He said that after the 11th Arab summit conference held recently in Amman, Jordan and during which six member-countries were absent, the league's secretary has committed to establish a channel of communication with these member-countries and try to consolidate Arab solidarity in order to ensure the common goal towards the consolidation of the Palestinian cause.

The talks he held with the absent member-countries indicated that those members had no fundamental objections on the resolutions endorsed by the conference, he said. He reaffirmed Arab consensus and refuted anti-Arab propaganda.

According to a recommendation by the conference a committee was formed to help relax tense atmospheres among brotherly Arab countries. The committee will submit reports to King Khalid of Saudi Arabia and President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria, he said.

The committee is formed of Saudi Arabia, Algeria and the Arab League General Secretariat.

PFLP LEADER CALLS FOR TOPPLING KING HUSAYN

JN290755 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Comrade Abu 'Ali Mustafa, PFLP deputy secretary general, has asserted Syria's pan-Arab role, saying that Syria's firm national stand is able to foil all conspiracies and to point out those parties which show hostility to the Camp David process while working secretly to reactivate this conspiracy.

In a statement to the Lebanese paper AL-HADAF today, Abu 'Ali highlighted Syria's pan-Arab stand of firmly defying masses and their just issues. He also called for establishing an Arab-Palestinian-Jordanian front to topple King Husayn's regime and to rid the Arab masses of its conspiracies.

Comrade Abu 'Ali condemned the Iraqi war waged against Iran with the support of the Arab reactionaries despite the fact that Iran's revolution has achieved gains and support for our just issues. He also exposed the Jordanian regime which, he said, formed a barrier in the thirties and forties [as heard] to the Palestinian revolution and its Arab supporters. Jordan, he added, is now in the process of opening a passage for Zionism to enter the Arab region through its strong relations with the Israeli authorities. These authorities might give King Husayn a share of the Palestinian territories.

Abu 'Ali asserted that the reactionary Arab axis under Iraq and Jordan aims at allowing Jordan to participate in solving the Arab issue by reviving the Camp David process. This, he said, is the most serious matter now facing the Arab issue. He pointed out that the Palestinian revolution will not remain silent concerning King Husayn's treason, but will cooperate with all revolutionary Arab forces to topple this regime which is supporting Zionism and world imperialism.

BAHRAIN

DAILY ON KISSINGER VIEW OF U.S. MIDEAST PRESENCE

GF051235 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 5 Jan 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] The remarks made by U.S. politician Henry Kissinger in Cairo are highly significant, not because they reveal the already known views of Dr Kissinger, but because they reflect the views of the Reagan administration on the Middle East conflict.

The tour of the "dear doctor" began with visits to Egypt and Somalia--the two countries that decided to grant the United States so-called military facilities that range from the temporary presence of U.S. forces to their semipermanent presence in air and naval bases to be used as springboards to Gulf oil routes in circumstances determined by Washington alone.

Dr Kissinger warns against the danger of the Soviet presence and the threat posed by Soviet expansionism. However, he does not--as the countries of the area would have hoped--reject this presence. He uses it as a pretext to demand the presence of forces to "balance" the Soviet presence. In other words, as long as the Soviet Union has a strong presence in Ethiopia, the United States must have a strong presence in nearby areas so that the two powers are equalized, the division of spheres of influence is consolidated and the region continues to be an arena of international conflict.

If the United States truly rejects the Soviet presence in Ethiopia, it would not have refrained from supplying Somalia--when it was in an unenviable military position--with effective weapons and would not have left it prey to the well-equipped Ethiopian forces.

The United States has greatly benefitted from Somalia's defeat. Thus it is now receiving naval and air "facilities" in Berbera in return for $40 million, the value of defensive arms for Somalia, with the precondition that Somalia will not have a single soldier outside its territory, that is, in the Somali territory of Ogaden that has been occupied by Ethiopia!

We would have preferred to hear Kissinger discuss the view that has been repeatedly declared and affirmed by the Gulf countries: The region's safety and stability and ways of protecting its independence are matters that concern only the countries of the region.

We would have hoped Kissinger would have realized that the countries of the region have a view that no power should ignore--because if the two superpowers are drawing up their strategy in accordance with their conflicting interests, the peoples and countries of the region also have their own interests which they will not sell in return for an illusory guarantee of protection.

QATAR

BRITISH ENERGY SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Meeting With Amir

JN051204 Doha QNA in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Doha, 5 Jan (QNA)--The Qatari amir, His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, received in his palace here today David Howell, British secretary of state for energy, and the delegation accompanying him who arrived in Doha yesterday from London on a tour of the area states.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister; His Excellency 'Ali ibn Ahmad al-Ansari, minister of labor and social affairs; and Colin Trevor Brant, British ambassador in Doha.

QNA has learned that talks during the meeting were on several issues of mutual interest, particularly issues related to energy and means to increase cooperation between Qatar and Britain. The two sides also discussed bilateral relations.

Meeting With Ministers

JN051305 Mamama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Doha, 5 Jan (QNA)--Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari finance and oil minister, today received David Howell, British secretary of state for energy.

During the meeting issues pertaining to the world oil situation, developments in the oil market and the possibility of cooperation between Qatar and Britain in the fields of energy and investment were discussed.

Earlier today the British secretary of state for energy met with 'Isa ibn Ahmad al-Ansari, Qatari minister of labor and social affairs, and discussed with him bilateral relations and ways of bolstering these relations.

5 Jan Departure

JN052059 Doha QNA in Arabic 2047 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Doha, 5 Jan (QNA)--David Howell, British secretary of state for energy, left Doha for Abu Dhabi tonight following a 1-day visit to Qatar.

DAILY VIEWS POSSIBLE ARAB INFLUENCE ON U.S.

GF051735 Doha AR-RAYAH in Arabic 4 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Is It Possible To Exert Pressure on the United States?"]

[Text] Often people in the Arab world ask indignantly: Can we exert pressure on the United States, the most powerful country in the world? Can any Arab pressure be effective in bringing about a change in U.S. policy? The fact which the Americans themselves know is that Arab pressure is possible and that such pressure can have a considerable effect on U.S. policy.

A few days ago the newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT published an extremely important study by a senior U.S. diplomat, John Richardson, on the possibilities of exerting Arab pressure on the United States. In his study the U.S. diplomat asserts that wide-scale Arab pressure is possible and that the U.S. need for the Arabs is basic. Richardson explained the ineffectiveness of Arab pressure on the United States so far as a result of the absence of a "concensus on the basic goals in the Arab world. Certainly there is no such concensus with regard to the complications of the Palestinian conflict. It is in the Arabs' interest to achieve such a concensus."

The lack of an Arab consensus, and the lack of unity and solidarity among the Arabs, limits the effect of Arab pressure, despite the fact that the potential of such pressure is very great.

Thus the senior U.S. diplomat realized that Arab division threatens the long-term goals the Arabs want to achieve. He realizes that the best way for the Arabs to influence world politics can only be through the Arabs' total political solidarity. This is the political view of foreigners like U.S. diplomat Richardson. By the same token we can gauge the attitude of any U.S. president, be he Republican or Democrat. When a U.S. president finds he is facing an Arab world united in its stand, views and policies, then the attitude of such a president toward the Arab world and his readiness to be influenced by it will be totally different from his attitude toward an Arab world that is divided among itself and pursuing different policies.

If we then ask how Arab pressure can be exterted on the United States, we find the American diplomat declaring frankly that there are many ways. Suffice to say that the United States imports one-quarter of its oil needs from one Arab country, Saudi Arabia. Thus the Arab world controls oil supplies to the United States and also controls the price of this oil. Hence the Arabs, if they wish, are clearly able to have their voice heard with regard to U.S. policies.

However, the issue goes beyond oil supplies and prices. The Arab world is a vast market for U.S. industry. If U.S. industry should lose this market it would suffer a major economic setback that can be intolerable for the United States.

There are also Arab investments in the United States and Arab assets in U.S. banks. The United States cannot dispense with all this. It represents a strong factor in the Arab influence on U.S. policy. If Arab investments and assets should begin to be diverted from the United States, this would burst the U.S. economy and could lead to far-reaching political repercussions.

These are some examples of the factors that influence U.S. policy. If the Arabs use their resources to influence the United States they will be able to achieve effective results in changing the U.S. stand from absolute support for Israel to recognition of Arab rights. Primarily they will achieve recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to an independent state in their homeland and of the PLO as the Palestinian people's representative, and not have it considered, in the words of U.S. President[-elect] Reagan, a terrorist organization.

Arab pressure on the United States, however, will not be effective unless there is a concensus on the Arabs' political objectives. This is what the U.S. diplomat Richardson says. These words are true even though they come from a stranger.

SAUDI ARABIA

MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR MINERAL WEALTH SESSION

GF040435 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Somali Minister of Mineral and Water Development Dr Hussein Qasim arrived in Jidda at 1130 today at the head of a delegation to the second session of the Arab organization for mineral wealth which begins in Jidda tomorrow, Sunday.

The Somali minister was received by Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani and ministry officials.

Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and Minister of Industry and Minerals Tahir at-Tawfiq arrived in Jidda this evening to attend the second session of the Arab organization for mineral wealth. He was received by Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Yamani and ministry official.

The Iraqi minister said on arrival that he will be conveying a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on developments in the area and bilateral relations. He expressed the hope that the second session of the Arab organization for mineral wealth will achieve all its aims. He said: There are indications that there are many new minerals in the countries of the Arab organization for mineral wealth thus increasing the potential for mining industries. He said that the volume of Iraqi oil exports was not affected at all by the war with Iran.

4 Jan Meeting

GF041913 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The second session of the Arab organization for mineral wealth began in Jidda today under the chairmanship of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani made a speech welcoming the organization's ministerial members and asserted two points: First, religion is our way of turning manpower into wealth; second, manpower is our resource for extracting wealth from the earth to rebuild Islamic civilization.

The ministerial council approved the organization's program and the 1981 budget with the amendment of some of its provisions.

It also agreed to hold the next meeting of the organization in the UAE.

UAE

BRITISH MINISTER DOUGLAS HURD ARRIVES 5 JAN

JN060734 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0630 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Jan (GNA)--Douglas Hurd, British minister of state for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, arrived here last night from London on a 3-day visit to the UAE.

Hurd said on arrival that his visit is part of the contacts going on between the two governments on political topics of mutual concern.

Hurd added that while in the UAE he will discuss with officials the arrangements for meetings of the joint British-UAE committee which will be held in the British capital in February.

BRITISH ENERGY SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR TALKS

JN060802 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0702 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Jan (GNA)--David Howell, British secretary of state for energy, arrived in Abu Dhabi last night from Doha on a brief visit to the UAE as part of his tour of the Gulf area.

The British secretary said on arrival that he will hold talks with UAE officials on the situation in the world oil market, especially since Britain, as an oil producer, has common interests with the OPEC countries and, in particular, the UAE.

Meeting With Oil Minister

GF061103 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah today met with British Secretary of State for Energy David Howell who is currently visiting the country. They discussed UAE-British cooperation in the fields of petroleum industry, energy and the transfer of energy and its use in the UAE. They also reviewed the state of the oil market at present and supply demand and the policies of OPEC and industrial countries on the future of energy, the petroleum industry, crude oil prices and the development of energy alternatives.

Oil and Mineral Wealth Ministry Under Secretary Sa'id (al-Hamli) and members of the delegation accompanying the British minister attended the meeting.

Meeting With Heir Apparent

CF061104 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Lt Gen Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent and deputy commander in chief of the armed forces, received in his office today David Howell, British secretary of state for energy, who is currently visiting the country. Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah and the British ambassador to the UAE, David Arthur Roberts, attended the meeting. After the meeting Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah said that UAE-British cooperation in the energy field was discussed. He said that it was agreed to increase technical and technological exchange and that the two countries shall coordinate in the future.

Lt Gen Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid received in his office later today Douglas Hurd, British minister of state for the foreign and commonwealth office, who is currently visiting the country. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah and the British ambassador to the UAE, David Arthur Roberts, attended the meeting. After the meeting the British minister said that bilateral relations and the situation in the Gulf in the light of the Iraqi-Iranian war were discussed.

6 Jan Talks

JN061127 Doha QNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Jan (QNA)--Talks on oil and political matters were held in Abu Dhabi this morning between the UAE and Britain. The purpose of these talks, as a responsible source stated, is to bolster existent bilateral coperation in the field of energy and to benefit from British expertise in the implementation of development projects.

The same source added that these talks also dealt with the exchange of viewpoints on common political issues, particularly the situation in the Gulf region in light of current developments, the Middle East crisis and the firm UAE stand in regard to the Palestinian people's national rights and bases for a peace that is founded on justice--a peace which cannot be achieved without Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and giving the Palestinian people the right to determine their fate and establish their independent state.

Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, met with Douglas Hurd, British minister of state for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who is currently visiting Abu Dhabi. Rashid 'Abdallah and Douglas Hurd discussed the political issues and subjects which will be proposed for discussion at the meeting of the two countries' joint committee, which is scheduled to be held in London next February under the auspices of the ministers of state for foreign affairs in both countries.

Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE petroleum and mineral resources minister, met today with David Howell, British secretary of state for energy, who arrived in Abu Dhabi yesterday. During the meeting, the situation in world oil markets and efforts being exerted in order to stabilize prices were reviewed. The bolstering of bilateral cooperation in the field of energy was also discussed.

Lt Gen Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy commander in chief of the armed forces in the UAE, also met with the two British ministers. During the meeting the results of the talks were reviewed. Ways to bolster existent bilateral cooperation in the various fields, particularly the economic and oil fields, were also discussed.

YAR

PRESIDENT SALIH SIGNS 1981 STATE BUDGET LAW

JN010740 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Law No 32 of 1980 appropriating YAR state budget for 1981]

[Text] In the name of the people:

Taking cognizance of the permanent constitution and the constitutional proclamation of 6 February 1978 forming the People's Constituent Assembly, amended by the constitutional proclamation of 17 April 1978; the constitutional proclamation of 22 April 1978 implementing the decision of the People's Constituent Assembly defining the form, jurisdictions and period of the state presidency; the constitutional proclamation of 8 May 1979 amending certain provisions of the previous constitutional proclamations pertaining to the People's Constituent Assembly and expansion of its jurisdictions; presidential decree No 31 of 1974 establishing the Ministry of Finance and defining its jurisdictions; and Law No 6 of 1980 setting the beginning and end of the state fiscal year, we the president of the republic hereby ratify the following law approved by the People's Constituent Assembly:

Article 1. The expenditures of the state budget for 1981 are set at 6,804,120,483 rials, in accordance with timetable A appended to this law.

Article 2. The revenues of the state budget for 1981 are estimated at 4,435,230,000 rials, in accordance with timetable B appended to this law.

Article 3. The net deficit in the state budget for 1981 is set at 2,368,890,483 rials.

Article 4. The rules of implementation of the state budget for 1981 appended to this law and its guidelines are considered a complementary part of the law. All the state administrative departments will implement its provisions.

Article 5. The finance minister will issue the necessary guidelines to implement the provisions of this law. These are considered a complementary part of the appropriation law.

Article 6. This law will be in force as of 1 January 1981 and will be published in the official gazette.

Issued in the presidential palace in San'a' on 24 Safar 1401 Hegira, corresponding to 31 December 1980.

[signed] Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces.

FATHI RADWAN ON REAGAN, HAIG, CAMP DAVID

LD0511141 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 23 Dec 80 pp 11,12

[Fathi Radwan article: "Reagan and Haig"]

[Excerpts] When the U.S. presidential election results were announced last November and it became known that the darling of the Egyptian Government had fallen from his lofty position and his glories and powers had been smashed to pieces--a fall that has not happened to a U.S. president before--gloom fell upon our government quarters because they thought that Carter's resounding fall would mean the fall of the so-called peace process or the Camp David agreement. But these quarters soon heaved a sigh of relief when they heard from the new president that he is anxious to act within the Camp David framework.

Those who know how the United States thinks and what it wants were not surprised by this reassurance. The United States has done everything it can in words and in deeds, overtly and covertly, to make the Arab leaders in the area which they falsely call the Middle East understand that it wants one constant thing--that Israel should be the master of this area and should have sufficient military strength to enable it to strike at all the Arabs collectively and receive aid, loans, and political support to enable it to achieve this objective. Wars might break out in this wretched area, truces might be concluded, or there might be talk about peace and reconciliation but this objective remains sacred, a source of inspiration for U.S. policy and a basis for every American move.

Indeed the United States is not to be blamed at all if Arab politicians have not yet understood this obvious fact, for hardly an occasion passes without the United States declaring that it is committed to Israel's security and existence. According to the U.S. political dictionary Israel's security means its ability to invade the Arab countries in a matter of hours or days at most and should the achievement of this objective be delayed slightly the U.S. would open its arsenal and pour forth every terrible weapon, deadly bomb and fighting plane and would set up an airlift to transport every means of destruction, killing, burning and demolition.

It is hoped that the Arabs will awaken from their ignorance and slumber. Since Ronald Reagan, the new star in the sky of international politics, is even more inclined toward Israel than his predecessor and is even more anxious to increase its strength, then by necessity he is more anxious than Carter to keep the Camp David process alive and, in fact, give it a stronger impetus because Camp David is the greatest victory that Israel has achieved against all the Arabs collectively beginning with 1948 and including the 1967 defeat which was followed by the war of attrition.

I have said this time and time again but there is no harm in repeating it here in this article or at any meeting or seminar I address.

However, our government might be excused if it felt apprehensive about Reagan's arrival since most of the U.S. and European papers have been speculating on the reasons that made Reagan choose General Haig as secretary of state. General Haig is a man with a long record of actions and stands that have aroused controversy and criticism and led to unrest and disturbances both inside and outside the United States. What causes world opinion to be even more apprehensive of what the new president intends to do is his statements during the election campaign which were characterized by threats against anyone trying to oppose his country or detract from its status or failing to cooperate with it, be he ally or friend.

The greatest surprise of all was that the new president should choose a military man to be secretary of state, even though this choice came after much reluctance and in the face of opposition inside both the Republican and the Democratic parties. There was even greater surprise when the new president chose as defense secretary Weinberger, a leading economist about whom a major U.S. newspaper said he does not know the head from the tail of the Defense Department. Thus a general for foreign policy and an economist for defense.

Meanwhile the Arabs and behind them the Muslims stand with mouths agape, their saliva streaming down their beards like idiots, watching but saying or doing nothing, squandering their money in the air or in bordellos, or seeking favors from the American sultan and becoming happy when he throws them some crumbs.

It absolutely does not matter who will be president of the United States or its secretary of state. The supreme factor dominating the Arabs' affairs is their weakness, impotence and lack of self-confidence.

So let Carter go and Reagan come and let Muskie go and Haig come but everything will remain as it is and the Camp David process will remain to receive the blessings of Uncle Sam and its benefits will continue to be bestowed upon the children of this dear Uncle and the children of Israel. As for the children of Ya'rib and Qahtan [legendary ancestors of Arabs], goodbye to them.

JERUSALEM POST CORRESPONDENT BANNED FROM EGYPT

JN051909 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] A decision has been issued banning the Jerusalem POST correspondent from entering Egypt in view of this paper's false claim quoting its Cairo correspondent. Minister of State for Culture and Information Mansur Hasan has stated: Since the corrective revolution, Egypt has fully opened its doors to free information work and to all correspondents from all over the world. Journalists have been given freedom of movement and can send whatever reports, photographs or films they want without censorship by any side in Egypt. Since Egypt adheres to pursuing this policy as a contribution to the freedom of the flow of international information and to the right of citizens both inside and outside Egypt to know the facts, Egypt believes simultaneously that this freedom must necessarily be met with a responsibility that requires correspondents to be sure of their information and reports before dispatching or publishing them so that they are true, in compliance with the sublime aim of information and not exploited in campaigns aimed at distorting the facts about Egypt.

AFP REPORTS MILITANTS' TRIAL RECESSED UNTIL 10 JAN

NC051825 Paris AFP in English 1805 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jan (AFP)--The trial of 30 Egyptian militants has been recessed until Saturday by the State Supreme Security Court here. The 30 militants are accused of forming "a clandestine communist party and of breaking the law covering the formation of political parties."

Defense lawyers have argued that the defendants were acquitted of similar charges on April 19. When the trial resumes, the judges are expected to respond to defense pleas concerning the constitutionality of the law covering organization of parties.

DR GHALI BEGINS TOUR OF LATIN AMERICA 2 JAN

NC021310 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1136 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jan (MENA--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali left Cairo for Argentina this afternoon to start a tour of Latin America to include Argentina, Chile, Peru and Mexico.

In a departure statement Dr Ghali said that he carries oral messages from President as-Sadat to the heads of these states connected with the strengthening of the relations between Egypt and these friendly states and explaining the diplomatic efforts which Egypt is exerting to help the Palestinian people restore their legitimate rights. He added: We will ask these states for their support and help in the diplomatic efforts which are being exerted to establish a just, comprehensive and durable peace, particularly since the cause of peace is indivisible and that it is in need of help from all the states in the world.

In conclusion Dr Ghali said that during this tour he will hold discussions at the ministerial level with ministers in these states.

Dr Ghali was seen off by the under secretaries of the Foreign Ministry and the ambassadors of the states which he will visit.

GHANAIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC051743 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1723 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jan (MENA)--The Chief of the General Staff of the Ghanaian Armed Forces, Air Marshal (Odwa Barnor), arrived in Cairo tonight at the head of a military delegation for a week-long visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. The air marshal carries a message to President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat from Ghanaian President Hilla Limann.

During its visit, the Ghanaian military delegation will hold discussions with [Egyptian Army Chief of Staff] Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazal...a on bilateral military cooperation and on strengthening Egyptian-African relations.

The delegation was welcomed on arrival by the commander of central military district, Maj Gen Ahmad Hilmi, who was deputizing for Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah, and senior commanders of the armed forces.

IRAQ, JORDAN SIGN JOINT MINUTES ON TALKS

JN051918 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Baghdad--Iraq and Jordan have signed the joint minutes on the economic talks that began between the two fraternal states the day before yesterday.

The minutes were signed on the Iraqi side by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, while they were signed on the Jordanian side by 'Ali as-Suhaymat, minister of state for prime minister's affairs and transport minister.

According to the minutes, a working plan for the implementation of the project of the Technical University of Mu'tah in Jordan was agreed upon.

President Saddam Husayn had earlier made contributions to the fraternal state of Jordan for the payment of the expenses which will be incurred in the establishment of this university.

The minutes affirmed the continuation of developing the volume of trade and organizing affairs dealing with transportation between the two states, which is in accordance with the decisions of the joint ministerial committee that convened in Amman last October.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 201

JN051714 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1632 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Communique No 201 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 5 January 1981]

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jan (INA)--In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our valiant armed forces will remain loyal to their principles by defending Iraq's and the Arab nation's sovereignty and dignity. Our armed forces' victories over the racist Persian enemy are nothing but an act of pride added to their bright history in defending the homeland and the nation's honor. Following are the results of their activities yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.

B. Our units in the Gilan-e Gharb area continued to destroy the enemy remnants which tried to attack our forward positions yesterday. Our forces killed 18 enemy soldiers.

C. Our units in the Sumar region found a serviceable tank that had been left by the Iranian enemy during past battles.

D. An enemy force tried to attack the positions of our forward units in the Mehran area. Our units handled the enemy force with all weapons, forcing it to retreat after sustaining 33 killed. A vehicle loaded with hardware was also destroyed in the same area.

E. One armored personnel carrier was destroyed in the Shush region.

F. Our forward units in the Khafajiyeh [Susangerd] region attacked an enemy concentration opposite our positions, inflicting the following losses on it: 11 were killed and 4 vehicles, 1 of which was carrying personnel and 1 of which was loaded with hardware, were destroyed and burned.

G. Our units inflicted the following losses on the enemy in the Ahvaz area: four killed, one observation post destroyed; and one fighter plane shot down.

H. An enemy force was sighted opposite our positions in the Abadan region. Our forces handled the enemy force with all weapons, killing 30 and destroying 2 vehicles and 1 bulldozer. Our forces in the same area also killed three, destroyed four vehicles--one of which was loaded with hardware--two guns and two stockpiles of hardware, and sunk one boat in the Karun River.

I. Our fighter planes shot down three enemy helicopters when they tried to raid our positions in the Ahvaz area.

J. Today, our helicopters raided enemy military targets in the Khafajiyeh area, destroying 12 tanks. All but one returned to their base; that helicopter was hit and fell in our positions in the same area.

K. Our fighter planes today raided enemy military targets in the Khafajiyeh area, destroying with direct hits 7 tanks and 10 vehicles. Our planes returned safely to base.

This makes total known enemy los es: 100 killed; 21 tanks; 1 armored personnel carriers; 21 vehicles, 3 of which were loaded with hardware and 1 of which was carrying personnel; 2 guns; 1 bulldozer; 2 stockpiles of hardware; 1 observation post; 1 boat; and 4 planes, 3 of which were helicopters and 1 of which was a fighter plane.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Eight martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles; one mortar; one missile launcher; one armored car; and two helicopters, one in the Khafajiyeh area and the other in our positions in the Gilan-e Gharb area.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 January 1981

CLANDESTINE RADIO REPORTS 1,700 IRAQIS CAPTURED

GF051757 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Islamic Revolution in Arabic 1707 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Our oppressed people, we have received the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our special military sources have informed us of the following:

1. Two full brigades and their equipment were destroyed on the southern battlefront.
2. More than 1,700 Iraqi soldiers were captured on the same front. Hundreds of other soldiers surrendered after sensing their inability to resist in the face of the valor of the Muslim Iranian soldiers.
3. The Iranian Army captured 400 serviceable tanks, artillery pieces, armored cars and vehicles, as well as large quantities of ammunition.
4. All Saddam's forces committing aggression against Islamic territory in the areas of Dub-e Hardan and Karkheh Kur--that is, in the Susangerd area--were destroyed.

The forces Saddam threw into this unjust war against Islam and its incipient state have sustained heavy losses as a result of this arrogant tyrant, the butcher of Iraq. We call on the zealous Iraqi people and their valiant army to put an end to this murderer by shooting the man who is consumed by hatred for Islam and the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. If you support the cause of God, God will support you and make sure your footsteps.

RADIO COMMENTS ON IRANIAN REGIME, HOSTAGES

JN051904 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] During the short interview which he granted to Tehran Radio, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i discussed the hostage issue, saying: This is a now dead subject that no longer has any political value.

Raja'i's statement shows that the Tehran rulers and their Islamic Republican Party [IRP] are eagerly and urgently seeking to normalize relations with the United States and other [as heard] European states.

Only 2 days before Raja'i made his statement, IRP leader Beheshti himself expressed the same truth when he clearly said: The United States has met our demands to a great extent. Now there is no major obstacle that would prevent the reaching of a final solution.

At that time, Raja'i specified last Christmas Day as a possible date for the release of the hostages. The French paper JEUNE AFRIQUE then wrote: The operation of detaining the hostages has served its purpose and has saved the Iranian revolution, which was on the verge of collapse.

The [word indistinct] and religious movement unanimously agreed to consider the hostages as a symbol for hostility to imperialism. They also used this issue as a menacing weapon against such moderate political opponents as Bazargan, Bani-Sadr and Qotbzadeh, who were accused of treason for calling for the release of the hostages.

However, the strength of the weapon of the hostages has currently abated and the Iranian people have become tired of this political concoction, which is exploiting the hostages.

However, the final reply, which Iran sent through the Algerian mediators, was contrary to expectations and statements previously made by Beheshti and Raja'i, since relentlessness suddenly replaced optimism. What actually happened? During the past days, several changes took place and some estimations were reconsidered. These can be summed up in the following:

The strict conditions that were included in the final Iranian reply definitely transferred the hostage issue to the hands of the administration of U.S. President-elect Reagan. The Beheshti-Raja'i-Rafsanjani group actually wants this in order to normalize Iranian relations with the new U.S. administration.

Demonstrations again broke out in protest against the regime of charlatans in Iran. The demonstrators tore and burned Khomeyni's pictures, which indicates the increasing tension between the centers of power in Iran. The defeats with which Iran was afflicted at the hands of the heroic Iraqi Army further deepened the conflict between the elements wrestling for power. As a result, every side is holding the other responsible for the defeat. This comes at a time when the economic crisis is worsening and the central power in Iran is losing its control over Kurdistan, Arabistan, Baluchestan and Turkestan and even in the province of Fars, where the strong anti-Khomeyni Qashai tribes are.

What is more, the central power in Iran is losing its control over Tehran University itself, which has been closed for more than 8 months, 4 months before the outbreak of war with Iraq. At the beginning this war froze the conflicts inside Iran, however, this same war has now exploded these conflicts in an unprecedented manner.

Thus, with regard to all this, the Beheshti-Raja'i-Rafsanjani group believes that giving impetus again to the hostage issue might strengthen their side in the conflict and that perhaps they can exploit the hostage issue again in order to terrorize and exterminate the other centers of power.

This is despite the fact that the majority of Iranians believes that continuing to hold the hostages is no longer of interest. However, Beheshti's IRP fears the reaction of the Iranian masses to achieving understanding with the archsatan, the United States, particularly since the accumulating wrath in Iran is today being directed against the Khomeyni clique. Thus, the normalization of relations with the United States should be made to appear as a victory for the Iranian revolution by pretending to be inflexible and demanding financial guarantees for the hostages' release.

However, such an inflexible stand was not held for long. When Washington announced that it would not pay one cent until the hostages are released, Tehran again announced that it was ready to reconsider the U.S. proposals, which are contrary to Iran's demands for financial guarantees.

In the face of successive defeats that the heroic Iraqi Army is inflicting on the Khomeyni regime, the need arose for keeping the hostage issue alive and without a solution for it in order to give Reagan's new administration the opportunity to carry out a military operation in Iran, whose apparent motive would be to free the hostages while its ulterior motive would be to rescue the regime itself from a collapse and breakdown.

However, all this will not rescue the regime of charlatans and swindlers from a collapse, which is the result of the failure of Khomeyni and his clique to achieve any of the Iranian peoples' aspirations.

Indeed, this regime is unable to stop the steady exacerbation that is afflicting all walks of life to such an extent that the shah's regime, which they revolted against and overthrew, turned out to be better than the regime of murder, starvation, defeat and fragmentation.

DEFENSE MINISTER ASSESSES FORCES ON ANNIVERSARY

JN061114 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jan (INA)--Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister, has stated that Iraq has achieved distinct superiority in its war with Iran, adding that the Iranian military leadership has to courageously admit this.

In a statement published by the paper ATH-THAWARAH on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Iraqi Army, Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah affirmed that the Iranian Army has done its duty. However, he added, this same duty must make the Iranian Army aware that Iraq is waging a defensive battle against the reactionary policies of the Tehran rulers. The defense minister expressed hope that the Iranian Army would confront such policies, adding that this army must be aware that our conditions or demands for peace are clear and simple.

Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah stated that the Iraqi Army is achieving balance among its units, which now enjoy flexibility. The defense minister added that considerable success has been achieved in the process of attaining balance in regard to armor, infantry and artillery support. Horizontal expansion of the army has been achieved as regards numbers, while vertical expansion has been obtained as concerns the standard of education, training, armament and the efficiency of the logistics department. Thus, the army enjoys a great deal of flexibility in providing any type force required for any future battle.

He said that balance between the army's various units is not an absolute thing since the army does not operate in a vacuum and is closely tied to the requirements of any future battle. Furthermore, there are many unknown factors, which make it difficult to reach decisive conclusions. However, he pointed out, despite this, considerable success has been achieved in reaching a flexible balance among the army units.

The defense minister stated that the Iraqi Army is now shouldering the responsibility of safeguarding the security of the eastern flank in the face of the Persian aggression.

He added that Iraq is also ready to play a role should any possibility arise that might result from the Zionist-imperialist aggression. He affirmed that the Iraqi Army adheres to a pan-Arab creed and that the leadership in Iraq makes its calculations in light of the realities of the complex international equation. He also affirmed that Iraq is committed to the pan-Arab vision, adding that Arabism is a responsibility and constitutes great material and moral potential.

The defense minister stated that the appointment of Alexander Haig, former NATO commander in Europe, to the post of U.S. secretary of state, represents the increasing prominence being played by armed forces in the international political game. Khayrallah pointed out that the past 20 years have witnessed an increasing role for the armed forces, despite the increasing competence of the political systems behind the power struggle. He added that this could very well symbolize the nature of the stage through which the world is passing.

Khayrallah expressed sorrow that humanity has degenerated to such a backward stage in the cultural dialogue. He also expressed his disappointment that Iraq is unable to play a very effective role in this regard.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES TUNISIAN, CUBAN AMBASSADORS

JN051506 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Amman, 5 Jan (PETRA)--This afternoon, His Majesty King Husayn received at the Raghadan Palace the credentials of Mahmoud Charchour, Tunisian ambassador accredited to the royal Hashemite court.

His majesty also received the credentials of Lester Rodriguez, Cuban ambassador accredited to the royal Hashemite court. His majesty praised Cuba's stand, which supports and backs the Arab nation's legitimate issues. He also praised Cuba's positive role within the framework of the nonaligned movement. His majesty expressed hope for bolstering the relations of friendship and cooperation between Jordan and Cuba.

The Cuban ambassador conveyed President Castro's greetings and wishes to his majesty. He expressed the Cuban Government's interest in consolidating friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The meetings were attended by Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the royal court; 'Amir Khammash, minister of court; His Highness Ra'd ibn Zayd, chief chamberlain; and Marwan al-Qasim, foreign minister.

SOUTH KOREAN MINISTER GIVES MESSAGE TO HUSAYN

JN051516 Amman PETRA-JAN in Arabic 1455 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Amman, 5 Jan (PETRA)--This afternoon, His Majesty King Husayn received in the royal Hashemite court Kim Ki-chol, minister of communications and personal envoy of the South Korean president. The Korean envoy conveyed a message from the Korean president dealing with current international issues, the situation in the Middle East and bilateral relations. The meeting was attended by Minister of Communications Dr Muhammad az-Zabin.

MINISTERS RETURN FROM IRAQ AFTER COOPERATION TALKS

JN051919 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The Jordanian delegation which includes 'Ali as-Suhaymat, minister of state for prime minister's affairs and transport minister; Dr Sa'id at-Tall, education minister; Dr 'Abd as-Salam al-Majali, president of the University of Jordan; Dr 'Adnan Badran, president of Al-Yarmuk University; and Ahmad Abu Nuwwar, general director of the Ports Institution, returned to Amman from Baghdad today at the end of a 3-day visit to Iraq during which they held talks with officials in fraternal Iraq on bolstering bilateral relations and ways of bolstering cooperation between the two fraternal states.

RADIO CRITICIZES SYRIAN COMMENTS ABOUT JORDAN

JN051949 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] There has been much talk lately of Henry Kissinger's tour, his statements and hints in which Cairo and Tel Aviv found suitable material for evading contemplation of the failure of the tripartite negotiations or for looking for a magic outlet to revive these talks.

Cairo has its reasons for embracing Kissinger, spreading propaganda on his behalf and surrounding him with great praise and respect. He is the one who receives the credit for the disengagement of forces agreements and for driving the known wedges in the Arab world.

Tel Aviv also has its reasons for welcoming Kissinger and publicizing his ideas and suggestions, for his is the first initiative responsible for neutralizing the Egyptian and Syrian fronts, opening the door to the Zionist invasion in Lebanon and exposing the remaining fronts to Israel's expansionist, aggressive designs.

Henry Kissinger has one reason for undertaking this tour: It constitutes his golden opportunity to get a job in the administration of the Republican president, Ronald Reagan. His latest statements on broadening the base of the tripartite negotiations by including new Arab quarters--an achivement which Carter's administration failed to bring about--are conclusive evidence of the contents of the job application Kissinger is preparing for submission to the next Republican administration.

The game among As-Sadat, Kissinger and Begin is an open one. Despite this fact, intellectual intimidation has become the main principle in planning the foreign policy followed by the rulers of Damascus. This rash policy governs their foreign and domestic dealings, which have isolated these rulers from the Syrian people and the outside world. The rulers of Damascus have their say, not to attack Kissinger, Cairo or Tel Aviv, but to attack Jordan, which has refused to receive Henry Kissinger.

The Syrian rulers well know the nationalist, pan-Arab and international Jordanian stand and its complete avoidance of dealing in accordance with a mentality of political intimidation, inflexibility or over reaction.

Despite this, they unabashedly exploit the statements of the applicant for the Middle Eastern job in Reagan's administration to besmirch Jordan's noble position, firmness, correctness and security on the national and pan-Arab levels.

If the status quo through which Kissinger undertook his shuttle tours to achieve the first disengagement of troops agreement between Syria and Israel and the first and second disengagement agreements between Egypt and Israel, is acceptable to the rulers of Damascus who signed the agreements of that status quo, which has existed for 7 years, credit goes to those who deserve it, as the saying goes. The Damascus rulers are more worthy of receiving Kissinger and searching with him for a solution to the internal and external crises from which they have been suffering since his term of office ended in former President Ford's administration.

The rulers of Damascus are fooling themselves if they think that the logic of political and intellectual intimidation--which they are practicing against the Syrian people coupled with armed force, violence and subjugation--can be generalized to become the major means of foreign policy. Intimidation does not solve problems but further complicates them.

Jordan has already had its say concerning Kissinger's tour. Jordan has nothing to give Kissinger in the way of a recommendation to the U.S. Republican administration. If the Damascus rulers have anything to give Kissinger because of his previous credits, they must face facts and frankly admit exactly what they want.

However, running their foreign policy according to intellectual intimidation and covering up their real intentions behind such intimidation is an obvious and fatal method which will only bring its authors more problems and isolation.

PAPER SAYS KISSINGER STATEMENTS SHOW BIAS

JN060830 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 6 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "Kissinger and Jerusalem," the newspaper AR-RA'Y says: Henry Kissinger yesterday declared his support for what he referred to as Israeli unanimity that Jerusalem remain united in the future as well. On the other hand, Kissinger neglected international unanimity, represented by the UN resolutions on Jerusalem, and failed to make any mention of this.

If caution and not jumping to conclusions militate against considering this statement and others as a hint of the new U.S. administration's stand concerning the issues which Kissinger talked about, the point must be made that his statements on Jerusalem imply an obvious bias in favor of the annexation law issued by Israel, despite the deliberate ambiguity in which Kissinger couched these statements. The Israeli annexation law was primarily aimed at stripping Arab Jerusalem of its Arabism, engulfing it and considering it part of the capital of Israel.

Naturally, such a stand on the part of the former U.S. secretary of state is not new to him. It behooves the Arabs to come to the appropriate conclusions concerning this stand, especially since Kissinger has reiterated and openly declared this stand at this particular time. Foremost among these conclusions is that the man is no longer fit to play a new role in the region, despite his current efforts.

The Jerusalem issue will not be solved by Kissinger or anyone else, because it is linked to the Arab and Islamic reality and enjoys an international support which is stronger than the support of the former U.S. secretary of state for what he terms Israeli unanimity.

Millions of Muslims and Arabs regard the forthcoming Islamic summit conference as one which will transform the unified Arab strategy adopted by the Amman summit conference into a joint Arab-Islamic strategy for the liberation of Jerusalem and all usurped Arab lands. No doubt, stands antagonistic to the holy city and twisted statements in regard to it will not be neglected at the conference.

In the light of this fact, Kissinger had better comprehend Arab, Muslim unanimity which is supported by international unanimity for the preservation and liberation of Jerusalem. If he is incapable of supporting anything save the aggressive Israeli unanimity to engulf the city, he must understand that his presence in this area will constitute a negative factor which will not bring the area closer to peace.

AL-ASAD SENDS MESSAGE TO PDRY COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

JN050644 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Yesterday President Hafiz al-Asad received 'Ali (?Idris), PDRY charge d'affaires in Damascus. The president asked the PDRY diplomat to convey a message to President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium chairman.

VISITING CYPRIOT LEADER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 5 JAN

JN051703 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Dr Vassos Lyssarides, leader of the Cypriot Unified Democratic Union of the Center [EDEK] arrived in Damascus this evening on a visit of several days to Syria to meet with a number of comrades and officials in the party command and the government.

He was received at Damascus international airport by Comrade Muhammad Haydar, Ba'th Party National Command member and head of the foreign relations office, the Cypriot ambassador in Damascus and a number of party comrades.

Dr Lyssarides told a SANA correspondent that he is happy to be visiting Syria. He said that the visit will give him an opportunity to exchange views with the Ba'th Party. He praised the Syrian people's and party's struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reactionary forces. He said that the Syrian struggle identifies with our struggle against these forces. Dr Lyssarides added: Our views, opinions, stands and struggle are identical to those of our Syrian comrades.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

JN060706 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Damascus--A British House of Commons delegation comprising MPs Charles Morrison [names and titles as received], vice chairman of the Middle East committee in the Conservative Party, and Allister Fodler, a committee member, arrived in Damascus last night. They are on a visit to Syria within the framework of a factfinding tour of several Arab countries.

During the visit, the delegation will hold talks with Mahmud Hadid, speaker of the People's Assembly, several senior party and government officials and Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestinian National Council.

On receiving the delegation at the airport, Dr Muhsin Bilal, chairman of Arab and international affairs in the People's Assembly, expressed his hope that there would be a further development of Western public opinion toward the Palestine cause. He referred to a recent move in that direction due to Syria's firm and principled stand of insisting on the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and on their setting up of an independent state on their land under the leadership of the PLO.

Morrison explained that the delegation's visit aims at conducting a field investigation of conditions in the region. He asserted the necessity of becoming acquainted with the opinions of Syrian officials so as to evaluate the situation in the region.

Meeting With Khaddam

JN061235 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Damascus--Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, today received the British House of Commons delegation and reviewed with it the current situation in the region.

PAPER SAYS CIA DIRECTS JORDAN'S HATE CAMPAIGN

JN040759 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Press review]

[Text] Writing in its "Behind the News" column under the headline "King Husayn's Hate Campaign Against Syria," TISHRIN says: In view of the fact that the reports published by King Husayn's media about the internal situation in Syria were false, unrealistic and provocative in nature, most world radios and news agencies that cited these reports were later compelled to deny them.

The paper adds: The false and hostile reports published by the king's media do not perturb or affect Syria, but rather expose his majesty's role in disrupting ties with Syria and creating justifications for his cooperation with the Reagan administration to liquidate the Palestine question and to encroach on the rights of the PLO.

TISHRIN says: The Jordanian people will never forgive those behind the hate campaign against Syria and will never remain silent about the CIA agents in some royal departments, who, in accordance with the instructions of his majesty the king, are directing this campaign of hatred and lies against Syria and are contributing toward turning Jordan into a base and an avenue for plotting against Syria. Those in Amman who think that the CIA's relationship with certain senior and junior officials in Jordan is unknown to Syria and several other Arab and foreign quarters are mistaken. The day will come when these officials will have to account for the crimes they have committed against Syrian-Jordanian relations and the pan-Arab cause.

The paper continues: Despite the dirty method and mean objectives of the campaign of lies, hatred and provocation waged by King Husayn's regime against Syria, as part of its role in the imperialist-Zionist plot, Syria does not pay much attention to it, because it believes that facts, which are stronger than lies, and reality are bound to prevail in the end. Therefore, Syria is only concerned about the main points of difference, foremost of which is the Jordanian regime's participation in the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plot against Syria and its action in turning Jordan into a base and an avenue for the plot, plotters and terrorists and now into a factory for fabricating lies against Syria.

TISHRIN adds: Syria is also concerned about the Jordanian regime's encroachment on the rights of the PLO. This was made evident when the Jordanian regime objected to the inclusion of a provision in the 11th summit resolutions asserting the PLO's right to represent the Palestinians. Further, Syria is also concerned about the Jordanian regime's readiness to participate in the U.S. plan to liquidate the Palestine issue. This was made evident when King Husayn requested authorization to negotiate with the U.S. administration on behalf of the Arabs and the Palestinians. It was also evident from the king's statement about an alleged change in U.S. policies and stands, contrary to the impressions given by the statements made to date by Reagan and his aides. These are the points of difference between Syria and the regime of His Majesty King Husayn.

TISHRIN concludes: If his majesty the king has long pretended that he has not been aware of the plotting going on in Jordan against Syria, he cannot claim this now, for he is personally leading the hate campaign, the plotting and the disruption of Syrian-Jordanian relations. The masses in Syria and Jordan know all of the facts. They will not forgive those who plot against their interests, hopes, aspirations and pan-Arab cause. Syria is proud that its stands are the stands of these masses.

ALGERIA

GUIDELINES, COMMITTEE FOR ENERGY POLICY CALLED FOR

LD021414 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The fourth session of the Central Committee has ended with the adoption of resolutions on health, energy and a number of organization matters.

Regarding energy, the resolution adopted by the fourth session of the Central Committee emphasizes the need to define a long-term national policy on energy which takes into account new internal and external data. Apart from the routine measures aimed at satisfying with priority the needs of internal energy consumption, the country's supreme political body demands that a periodically revised volume of medium-term and long-term exports should be established. The Central Committee has also ruled that a higher energy body should be set up to deal with the requirements of the short-term and long-term energy policy.

LIBYA

TRIPOLI BACKS TUNISIAN OFFICIAL'S COOPERATION CALL

LD031522 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Jan 81

[From the "Reports and Dimensions" feature presented by JANA political affairs staff]

[Text] At the end of the work of the Tunisian National Assembly on 29 December 1980 Brother Mohamed Mzali dealt with Tunisia's relations with the Jamahiriyah. He stressed the need to work to cement the bonds of affection, fraternity and cooperation between the two countries, Tunisia and the Jamahiriyah. The prime minister also called for the need for dialogue in this sphere and called for the implementation of the agreements signed between the two countries in a number of spheres, stressing that this would be considered a major step on the path of cementing fraternal relations between the two countries.

Without any doubt, such an initiative by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali will prompt Libyans to open a new page with the present government headed by Brother Mohamed Mzali after the page of the previous government, which upset the relations of the two peoples and the two countries and endeavored to cast doubts so that a number of joint cooperation agreements were hindered and stopped, a matter which conflicts with the interest of the two fraternal peoples. This is because the speech of Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali clearly stresses the true intentions of his government to move to build a basis of genuine fraternity between the masses of the two countries so as to ensure the creation of real cooperation which would ensure for joint relations strong continuity along the path of realizing the fraternity of the two peoples, a fraternity which continued for centuries and helped create a joint history of struggle against vicious colonial attacks which did not distinguish between the two peoples in their aims and plans.

According to the call of Mohamed Mzali to work to strengthen the bonds of affection and fraternity and for joint action between the two countries, the masses of Libyans of both sexes will welcome with interest and attention this initiative and the opening of the door of dialogue which was closed by the previous Tunisian Government. This fraternal hand extended by the new Tunisian Government to the Libyan Arab people confirms that that government genuinely realises the importance of fraternal relations linking the two fraternal peoples and their effective positive results to the two peoples. If the previous Tunisian Government had harmed this relation then without any doubt their brethren in Tunisia are aware that that government had also harmed the Tunisian people. We hope that the coming period will witness a significant and beneficial development for the two peoples of Tunisia and the Jamahiriyah.

JANA REPORTS POLISARIO MESSAGE TO MOROCCAN PEOPLE

LD051746 Tripoli JANA in English 1557 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Algiers, 5 Jan (JANA)--The Polisario addressed a message to the Moroccan people on the new year. The message said the Polisario is ready to negotiate peace and any force in Morocco able to give the Saharan people their legitimate rights.

King Hassan II, who deceives the Moroccan people by promising victory over the Polisario, will not be able to achieve either victory or peace through his dirty war.

The message referred to the dark image of the internal situation in Morocco caused by the aggressive war against the Saharan people on the expense of the brotherly Moroccan people. The Polisario called upon the Moroccan people to stop bearing the heavy burden of King Hassan's policies which made the Moroccan people their first victims.

GENERAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS VIEWS EGYPT RESOLUTION

LD051410 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The General People's Congress resumed its work at 0930 this morning. It dealt with the resolution connected with avoiding confrontation with the Egyptian army and with allowing Egyptian Arab workers to enter the Jamahiriyah to work. The congress secretary pointed out that 171 basic congresses have approved avoiding confrontation with the Egyptian Army and allowing the Egyptian workers to enter the Jamahiriyah to work. The secretary pointed out the need to take into consideration the new developments since the leader's speech commemorating the 11th anniversary of the September revolution, and this has been done by the congresses in their resolutions and remarks. It has become apparent to the participants of the congresses that the Egyptian regime has turned Egypt into a military base and that it is still amassing its forces along the Jamahiriyah border. It is also carrying out joint maneuvers with the American forces. Moreover, the Zionist enemy forces are not far away.

EMBASSIES BECOME PEOPLE'S BUREAUS 3-6 JAN

Manila 3 Jan

LD031622 Tripoli JANA in English 1545 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Jan, (JANA)--In assertion of people's authority and the establishment of direct relations amongst people and contrary to the traditional diplomatic forms, the Libyan Arab masses today transformed the Libyan Arab embassy in Manila into a people's bureau.

Budapest 4 Jan

LD041032 Tripoli JANA in English 0928 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 4 Jan (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--Libyan Arab residents in Hungary occupied their embassy in Budapest and transformed it to a people's bureau. A people's committee has also been formed to run the bureau in confirmation of people's authority and the establishments of direct relations between peoples.

Tokyo 5 Jan

OW050530 Hong Kong AFP in English 0442 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 5 (AFP)--A score of Libyans today occupied the Libyan Embassy in Tokyo, it was reported.

Confirming the report, a Foreign Ministry spokesman told AFP that a representative of the [words indistinct] telephoned the ministry this morning saying "We made the embassy the people's bureau." The man said that they would shortly come to the ministry to explain the exact situation.

A press report said that the Libyans read a statement that to actualize the 1969 Libyan revolution spirit, the Libyan Embassy here would be from to [as received] [words indistinct] under the custody of five "commissars" led by Charge D'Affairs Nuri M. Battelmal, before intruding into the compound and occupied the embassy. The intruders unfurled banners from the embassy windows which carried Arabian words and they began to play "Libyan folk melodies" through speakers, the report said. It also said there appeared to be no trouble or fights between the intruders and the embassy staff.

Kuala Lumpur 5 Jan

BK0060754 Jakarta OANA in English 0739 GMT 6 Jan 81

["Pool item"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 6 Jan (OANA-BERNAMA newspool)--The General People's Congress and committee of Libya Monday [5 January] took over the Libyan Embassy here and turned it into a people's bureau to be run by a committee of five. The bureau is now known as the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Announcing the take-over at a press conference, the head of the committee, Ali Suleiman Alaujali, who is also its secretary, said the Malysian Foreign Ministry had been informed of the takeover this afternoon. Pointing out that they were not seeking approval from the ministry for the takeover, he said the committee would be meeting officials of the ministry tomorrow to hand them a note regarding the change.

The other members of the committee are Mohamed Omran El Gheryani in charge of consular affairs, Ibrahim Bubaker El Madnini in charge of financial affairs, Salleh Agila Ali in charge of cultural affairs and Abdulgader Kokali Abdulsalam in charge of information.

This takeover of the Libyan Embassy here was preceded by similar ones in Manila, Sweden and Denmark Sunday.

Ali Suleiman said the ambassador, Muhammad Mahmud, had returned to Libya about a week ago where he would be reposted. The turning of the embassy into a people's bureau, he said, was not aimed at the envoy or the staff of the embassy. Rather, this was how the Libyan people put their philosophy and thoughts into action.

Ali Suleiman, who had held the post of first secretary in the embassy, said the people of Libya would "like very much" for other countries to establish "similar bureaus" for their relations. "It would be a great victory for us," if the other countries would change their embassies to people's bureaus, he added.

The brief takeover ceremony was preceded by a lengthy shouting of slogans by a group of about 15 Libyans who had started arriving since last week. Ali Suleiman said these Libyans, who are students and workers, were here to effect the takeover of the embassy in accordance with the decision of the Libyan people. The group later took down the signboard of the old embassy and replaced it with that of the new people's bureau.

MOROCCO

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES IN MARRAKECH

LD032050 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] The British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, this evening arrived in Marrakech on board a private plane. He was received at the airport by Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Mohamed Boucetta, the governor of Marrakech, the secretary general the governorate, the khalifa of Marrakech, a member of Marrakech municipality, the British ambassador to Morocco and other figures.

LE MATIN PUBLISHES MOROCCO-TUNISIA COMMUNIQUE

LD051511 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 28 Dec 80 pp 1, 4

[MAP report: "Intensifying Moroccan-Tunisian cooperation"]

[Text] Rabat, 28 Dec--At the end of the 4-day visit to Tunisia by Maati Bouabid and the Moroccan ministerial delegation, the following communique was published:

In the framework of fraternal relations between the Tunisian Republic and the Kingdom of Morocco, Prime Minister and Justice Minster Maati Bouabid made an official visit to Tunisia 23 through 26 December 1980, at the invitation of Mohamed Mzali, in return for the visit which Mzali made to Morocco 9 through 11 June 1980.

Mr Bouabid was received by the supreme combatant His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba, to whom he handed a message of friendship and fraternity from his brother His Majesty King Hassan II and conveyed to him the fraternity and esteem which the Morrocan people feel toward the fraternal Tunisian people.

Maati Bouabid was accompanied by a delegation comprising in particular Moulay Ahmed Alaoui, minister of state for tourism; Azzeddine Guessous, minister of commerce, industry, the merchant navy and sea fishing; Abdelhcq Tazi, secretary of state for cooperation; Mohamed Tazi, his majesty the king's ambassador to Tunis, and Mohamed Belkhayat, director of the Industrial Development Office.

The Tunisian delegation comprised in particular Habib Bourguiba Jr., the president's special adviser; Hassan Belkhodja, foreign minister; Monji Kooli, minister attached to the prime minister and director of the Destrourian Socialist Party; Beji Caid Essebsi, planning and finance minister; Abdelaziz Lasram, national economy minister; Lassad Ben Osman, agriculture minister; Mezri Chekir, minister attached to the prime minister for the civil service and administrative reform; Mahmoud Mestiri, Foreign Ministry secretary general; Ahmed Ben Arfa, ambassador and director general of the Foreign Ministry's international cooperation section, and Selah Eddine Abdellah, Tunisian ambassador to Morocco.

Official talks took place between Mr Mzali and Mr Bouabid. These talks, stamped with fraternity and mutual understanding, concerned relations between the two fraternal countries, developments in Arab and African questions and the current international situation. These talks confirmed the identical viewpoints which the two sides have on these questions.

Moreover, during his visit Maati Bouabid was able to observe the development and progress achieved by the Tunisian people in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres under the guidance of supreme combatant His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba.

The two sides expressed their determination to ensure the consolidation of fraternal relations between the Tunisian Republic and the Kingdom of Morocco and they stressed the need to pursue their consultations with a view to strengthening cooperation, stepping up exchanges between the two fraternal countries in all spheres and working to implement programs drawn up on this question.

The two sides also stressed the need to continue efforts to create a suitable climate in which to build the great Arab Maghreb on bases of fraternity, cooperation and solidarity, the preservation of common interests and mutual respect, and to make every effort to bring the region's countries closer to the objective through the things which unite them, such as unity of religion, language and civilization, while remaining loyal to their peoples' common struggle to regain dignity, freedom and independence.

Palestine and Jerusalem

The two sides reviewed the current situation in the Arab world and reaffirmed in particular their determination to pursue action with a view to consolidating Arab solidarity and closing ranks to confront the Zionist enemy and support the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO--their sole legitimate representative--to win back the rights of which they have been stripped, to create an independent national state and to secure Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including the holy city of Jerusalem. They also condemned Israel's deicision on the Judaization of Jerusalem with a view to making that city the capital of the Zionist entity, destroying its Islamic character.

In this connection the Tunisians stressed the great efforts being made by His Majesty King Hassan II, chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, to protect the Arab nature of that city and preserve its Arab and Muslim heritage. The Tunisians also expresed their support for all the efforts which the Jerusalem Committee makes in that sphere.

Iraqi-Iranian War

The two sides expressed their concern at the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war and emphasized their hopes for the cease-fire calls to be heeded and the conflict settled by negotiation in keeping with the Islamic conference's charter and the UN Charter.

Southern Africa

In addition the two sides reaffirmed their full support for the Namibian and South African peoples in their struggle against colonialism and apartheid, and they expressed their deep conviction that the last bastions of colonialism will soon be removed from Africa.

Afghanistan

The Tunisian Republic and the Kingdom of Morocco, while expressing their concern at the growing number of hotbeds of tension in the world and their effects on the atmosphere of international detente, their attachment to the principles of the UN, Arab League, Islamic Conference and OAU charters and the nonaligned movement's basic principles, just as they reiterate their determination to consolidate them on the basis of fruitful cooperation within the framework of respect for [word obscured] and noninterference in internal affairs. [as published]

In this connection the two sides expressed their concern at the foreign intervention in Afghanistan, an Islamic country and a member of the nonaligned movement. They expressed the hope for the sovereignty of states to be respected and for there to be no interference in internal affairs, in keeping with the principles of the UN Charter.

North-South Relations

The two sides examined the situation in the Mediterranean region and expressed their determination to spare no effort to strengthen the ties of cooperation among the countries in that region and to make the Mediterranean a lake of peace protected from foreign interventions.

The two sides examined in particular the deterioration in the world economic situation and reaffirmed their determination to help strengthen Arab-African cooperation and Arab-European dialogue and to consolidate the idea of bilateral dialogue between Arab and African entities on the one hand and Europe on the other, in view of the fact that this idea constitutes a possible serious and decisive step in a new international economic order which will be characterized by greater justice and equity and will take account of the developing countries' legitimate interests.

Moroccan-Tunisian Cooperation

The prime minister and justice minister paid a visit to the Tunisian National Assembly and examined with Assembly Speaker Dr Sadek Moqaddam means of strengthening ties of cooperation between the Tunisian and Moroccan parliaments and of boosting exchange visits between the offices of the two parliaments.

During Maati Bouabid's visit to Tunisia an assessment was made of achievements in the sphere of cooperation and coordination between the two countries since Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamad Mzali's visit to the Kingdom of Morocco. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with all that has been achieved in that sphere.

The Moroccan and Tunisian delegations held a series of meetings in a fraternal and frank atmosphere which produced the following results:

1. In the sphere of commerce and industry it was decided to draw up four projects relating to the textile and equipment sectors. It was also decided to increase complementarity between the two countries in the industrial sphere and work to set up joint projects enjoying the same conditions as national projects in the two countries.

It was also decided to step up relations between commercial and industrial establishments and between businessmen in the two countries and to organize regular specialized fairs to display their products, exchange experiences and coordinate production and investment programs between the two countries. To do this it was decided to set up a sea link between the two countries, also linking them with the Arab world and the African countries.

2. In the agricultural sphere the two sides agreed to strengthen and step up cooperation between the two countries especially in the stock-raising and crop production spheres, in the sphere of education and agronomical research, and they also agreed to establish relations between specialized establishments with a view to ensuring complementarity between the two countries in this sphere. A permanent joint commission was formed to ensure that these decisions are implemented.

3. In the sphere of education and culture it was decided:

--To step up the exchange of teachers and students;
--To unify history and geography teaching and to consult each other in the sphere of scientific research and to undertake joint projects in this sphere;

--To publish books relating to the great Arab Maghreb and to jointly distribute them, with reviews of the publications appearing in the two countries;
--To sign bilateral agreements between the two countries' universities and institutes;
--To set up a joint commission in the spheres of higher education and scientific research, as is being done in the primary and secondary education spheres.

4. In the sphere of tourism it has been decided to step up cooperation between the two countries and call on the joint commissions to meet at the beginning of next year to take the necessary steps in this connection and encourage travel between the two countries.

5. As regards Maghreb institutions the two sides decided to promote and strengthen them to enable them to attain the objectives for which they were set up.

6. With regard to relations between the two countries and the EEC, the two sides examined and analyzed the effects of Common Market protectionist tendencies on the two countries' economies. They also examined the negative consequences which the EEC's expansion will have and in this connection decided to devise a joint strategy to tackle the decisions taken unilaterally by the Common Market which directly affect the two countries' economies.

The two sides also decided to set up a permanent joint commission at senior political and technical level to draft a unified policy and positions. They decided to ask for this question to be included in the next Arab League Council session's agenda.

Following the discussions the two sides signed:

--A report on the results achieved by the two delegations;
--A commercial and customs agreement;
--A financial agreement aimed at strengthening relations between the two countries' treasuries and defining financial measures and provisions.

The two sides agreed that the Tunisian planning and finance, information and national economy ministers should make visits to the Kingdom of Morocco and that the Moroccan cultural affairs and energy ministers should make visits to Tunisia with a view to strengthening cooperation ties in these various spheres.

Prime Minister and Justice Minister Maati Bouabid expressed his esteem and admiration for the things he observed during his visit in the sphere of development and town planning, and for the Tunisian people's achievements in various spheres under the leadership of the supreme combatant His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba and his wise government. He expressed his thanks and those of the delegation accompanying him for the hospitality and warm welcome they were given, which bear witness to the ties of fraternity existing between His Majesty Hassan II and the supreme combatant His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba and illustrating the preferential between the two fraternal peoples.

SUDAN

FOREIGN STATE MINISTER ATTACKS CHAD'S GOUKOUNI

JN051831 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Jan (SUNA)--Foreign State Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak has launched a strong attack on Chad interim government's president, Goukouni Oueddei, and accused him of disintegrating Chad's unity.

"Oueddei is disintegrating Chad's unity by his attempts to usurp power and exclude the other Chad factions", Mirghani said.

In a statement to SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA) Mirghani said Oueddei has lost his post by [word indistinct] Lagos accord and his attempts to usurp authority, "Goukouni Oueddei is not elected but an interim government president according to Lagos agreement. [quotation marks as received]

Sudanese Foreign State Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak has affirmed that security realized before immediate and total withdrawal of the Libyan forces of the country. [sentence as received] "This military presence constitutes a flagrant intervention in Chad affairs and violation of its sovereignty besides principles of the international law and good neighbouring relations" said the minister.

In a statement to SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA) Mr Mirghani said that the Libyan intervention would have negative consequences on the Afro-Arab solidarity. "It is better for Libya to save such energies for liberating the Arab occupied territories and confronting the Zionist enemy" added the minister.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA MAKES APPOINTMENTS TO GOVERNMENT, PARTY

LD021600 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Excerpt] President Bourguiba this morning received Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, who stated afterwards that, under a presidential order, Bechir Ben Slama has been appointed minister for cultural affairs in place of Fouad Mbazaa.

As president of the party and head of state, Bourguiba also appointed Hamid al-Qarwi as a member of the Political Bureau, succeeding Mahmoud Charchour. The president of the party and head of state further appointed heads of the committees charged with preparing for the [word indistinct] congress of the Destourian Socialist Party as follows: head of the Political Committee, Mohamed Mzali; head of the Social and Economic Committee, Idris Guiga; head of the Internal Statute of the Party, Munji al-Ju'li; head of the committee for material preparation of the congress, Bechir Zurg al-Uyun.

As an encouragement to women, the president has decided that the party should nominate two women for the legislative by-elections which are to take place soon in the province of Zaghwan.

BRIEFS

ALGERIA-BULGARIA CULTURAL AGREEMENT--A cultural exchange agreement was signed yesterday at the Algerian Foreign Ministry by the director of the socialist countries desk and the Bulgarian deputy minister of education. The agreement covers exchanges in various fields, particularly in culture, education, arts and cinema. The agreement provides further evidence of the continuous development of relations between Algeria and Bulgaria. [Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Dec 80 LD]

MOROCCAN AMBASSADOR IN KUWAIT--Kuwait, 1 Jan (MAP)--Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, received here Wednesday [31 December], Mr. Mohammed Nassiri who presented to him his credentials as new Moroccan plenipotentiary ambassador to Kuwait. The amir of Kuwait and Moroccan diplomat discussed on this occasion bilateral relations and the situation in north west Africa. The ceremony was attended by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti foreign affairs minister, and other senior officials. [Text] [Rabat MAP in English 1213 GMT 1 Jan 81 LD]

MINISTER HURVITZ SUSPENDS RESIGNATION REQUEST

TA061131 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] About 1 hour ago the meeting of the prime minister, the minister of education and the finance minister about the 'Etzyoni report [on teachers' pay, prestige] ended and they decided to meet again tomorrow. The director general of the Ministry of Education and the civil service commissioner have been instructed to meet today in order to try and find a compromise in the dispute between the ministers of finance and education. At the end of the meeting, Minister Hurvitz said he still thought there should be no commitment to pay the teachers' salaries higher than what the economy can accommodate.

During the meeting, Hurvitz acceded to the prime minister's request and suspended the letter of resignation he had given the prime minister until the government reached a final decision on the problem. Hurvitz said he wanted the government to continue in office but if no effort was made to settle the dispute, there would no longer be any justification for its existence. Minister Hammer said that Minister Pat's compromise proposal could not be considered.

BEGIN HINTS AT POSSIBILITY OF RESIGNATION

TA051158 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Jan 81 pp 1, 2

[By political correspondent 'Uzi Benziman]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Menahem Begin yesterday urged the Cabinet ministers to hold onto power and prevent the government's collapse so as not to hand over the government to the Alignment. Nevertheless, his remarks carried a tone of weariness from constant efforts to bridge differences of opinion within the Cabinet and he even hinted at the possibility of submitting his resignation to the president. The prime minister made these remarks during the debate on the future of the 'Etzyoni committee recommendations which concluded with the decision to set up a three-man committee--formed by Begin, Hurvitz and Hammer--that will try to settle the differences of opinion between the finance minister and the education minister.

The prime minister intervened several times during the debate to make some appeasing statements. Mr Begin said the problem was not one of finding a formula because a formula included not only words but contents as well. [sentence as published] He said the issue at stake was whether or not there would be a government crisis. Mr Begin added the following words, more or less: "We should make an effort and help each other. We should all do our best to keep this government in power. The continued existence of this government is of utmost national and political importance. Its actions during this year will be very significant. I am asking each of you to try and find a solution to this dispute. We have found solutions to more complicated problems."

The significance of some of Begin's remarks was that if the ministers could not find a way to settle their disputes the prime minister could resort to the legal means of ending the government's term of office at once.

Last night it was reported that the prime minister might confer with Ministers Hurvitz and Hammer either on Wednesday or Thursday this week. Several ministers told the HA'ARETZ correspondent that there were few chances of settling the dispute between the two ministers and that if Yiga'el Hurvitz resigned the government would not survive for long afterward. The ministers had the impression that Mr Begin was tired of the constant efforts to settle arguments within the Cabinet and his remarks yesterday reflected this mood.

Yesterday the prime minister did not mention the possibility of expanding the coalition by including the "Ahva" faction.

POLL SHOWS MOSHE DAYAN FAVORED OVER WEIZMAN

TA051202 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Jan 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Moshe Dayan is seen as a suitable prime minister by twice the number of people who think 'Ezer Weizman would be best suited to perform his duty. This is the conclusion of a nationwide public opinion poll conducted by the Pori Institute at the request of HA'ARETZ.

Some 19.5 percent of those polled said Weizman would be a suitable prime minister but only 11.3 percent said they would vote for his list. In contrast, 38.9 percent said Dayan would be a suitable prime minister and 3.7 percent said he would be suitable depending on his "health condition." There was no question about a possible list led by Dayan.

Weizman's supporters are mostly within the Likud rather than the Alignment camp. The number of those who think Weizman would be a suitable prime minister and who are ready to vote for him is twice as large among Likud voters than Alignment voters.

In contrast, Dayan has almost equal support in both camps. About 39.3 percent of the Likud voters and 36.2 percent of the Alignment voters think that Moshe Dayan would be an apt prime minister.

The poll was conducted among a representative sample of 1,200 men and women.

YADIN TO BE RELEASED FROM HOSPITAL 6 JAN

TA051709 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1545 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Jerusalem, 5 Jan--Tomorrow Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin will be released from the Hadassah 'En Kerem Hospital where he was admitted about 1 week ago after circulatory problems were discovered.

Professor Yadin was hospitalized in the neurology department and was treated by Prof (Sylvan) Lavi. On his doctors' orders, he will have to rest at home for another 2 weeks, although he will not be restricted in his routine activities.

ENVOY BEGINS CONTACTS ON ALEXANDRIA CONSULATE

TA051119 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Israel's ambassador to Egypt has begun initial contacts to establish an Israeli consulate in Alexandria. This follows President as-Sadat's suggestion to open Egyptian consulates in Haifa and Beersheba and an Israeli consulate in Alexandria in the near future.

Ambassador Ben-Elisar yesterday paid his first official visit to Alexandria and was guest of honor at a banquet in his honor hosted by the Alexandria governor.

AS-SADAT REPORTEDLY CONSIDERING MAJOR RESHUFFLE

TA051106 Jerusalem POST in English 5 Jan 81 pp 1, 3

[Anan Safadi report from Cairo]

[Text] Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat is considering a major government reshuffle aimed at thwarting a power drive by Vice President Husni Mubarak, according to reliable Egyptian sources.

As-Sadat reportedly has launched behind-the-scene consultations on changing his eight-month-old administration in which Mubarak, the sources say, is engaged in a power struggle with As-Sadat's closest associates, if not with As-Sadat himself.

The structure of the administration was engineered last May by Mubarak in such a way as to make him second to As-Sadat both in the ruling National Democratic Party and in the cabinet. His bid to do so was undercut, however, by the subsequent appointments of former Premier Mustafa Khalil as vice chairman of the party, and Dr. Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din as As-Sadat's first deputy premier in the cabinet.

Unless Mubarak has amassed enough power to counter the challenge, the proposed government reshuffle could cost him his position as vice president, according to the sources.

They said that As-Sadat was expected to announce the shake-up in administration last week, but delayed it because he was preoccupied with the visit of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and with the implications of the pending change in the U.S. administration.

Rumours in the corridors of the National Democratic Party of an imminent government reshuffle seemed genuine enough last week to prompt a number of ministers into preparing for departure.

Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Interior Minister Nabawi Isma'il were mentioned among the key officials who might suffer in the reshuffle. Egypt's ambassador to Washington, Ashraf Ghurbal, is considered a possible choice as foreign minister. In that event, he would probably be replaced in Washington by the chief-of-staff, Gen. 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah.

Discussion in Cairo of the shake-up reflected ferment among As-Sadat's close associates over his reluctance to check Mubarak's power moves.

The head of the Egyptian TV authority, Himmat Mustafa, was quoted in a recent closed meeting as having confronted As-Sadat over what he intended to do about his own followers in the administration reportedly feeling "hunted."

As-Sadat's associates have been complaining that Mubarak and his men were systematically eliminating presidential posts--after instigating the downfall of top advisors who filled them. Cited among the posts that were dropped were those of As-Sadat's personal trouble-shooter, last held by Ashraf Marwan, the late President Jamal an-Nasir's son-in-law; military advisor, held by former Defence Minister Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi; head of the Presidential Bureau, held by Hasan Kamil (who played a major role in the initial peace drive with Israel); presidential spokesman, performed by Sa'd Zaghlul (Nassar); minister of military production, held by the latter's brother Kamal (Nassar) and minister of state for cabinet affairs, who usually functioned as liaison between As-Sadat and government.

All these positions have been abolished, leaving communications in the presidential office run by two men--As-Sadat's personal secretary Fawzi 'Abd al-Hafiz, and administrative aide Mahmud 'Abd an-Nasir.

The growing unrest within As-Sadat's ruling circle about Mubarak's alleged intrigues and the possibility of a power struggle between the two camps has alarmed the four people closest to As-Sadat who also act on his behalf in various forums. These are his wife Jihan, his in-laws Sayyid Mar'i and Osman Ahmad Osman, both of whom are influential in economic circles, and Mustafa Khalil, who has a following both among the technocrats and the financial firms.

The intensity of the political struggle reportedly alarmed chief of intelligence Sa'id al-Mahi. He is said to have urged As-Sadat to "clean house," maintaining that the country could not afford political struggle, let alone power struggles.

According to an unconfirmed report making the rounds in Cairo, Al-Mahi has also been warning against the interest of the U.S. Embassy in Cairo in the struggle between Mubarak and his adversaries. The Americans reportedly favour boosting the vice president's image.

Al-Mahi was said to have traced an American intelligence report suggesting that As-Sadat might have to step down after 10 years in office, and that Mubarak would do well to promote his own team, independent of As-Sadat's old-timers, some of whom were being charged with profiterring.

Informed sources say that As-Sadat's associates oppose Mubarak as the president's successor because he is secretive, because they fear that his military mindedness could take the country back to dictatorial rule, and because of the paradoxical fact that he would be resented by present and former senior officers in the powerful military establishment--(Al-Mu'asasa al-Askariya)--comprising the armed forces, the security and the intelligence institutions.

The fact that As-Sadat's associates are openly discussing the struggle with Mubarak may be attributed to any of four main motives:

--Their concern over their own future in the face of what appears to be a drive by Mubarak to appoint his own people to key posts, sometimes countering As-Sadat's personal aides;

--The quest to win over opposition groups who won't be reconciled with As-Sadat as long as Mubarak is his number-two man;

--The desire to alert As-Sadat to the fact that the political struggle is no longer within the family and has begun to leak to the press;

--To signal the U.S. and Israel to do more to help As-Sadat protect his peace policy, rather than have it undermined by unpredicted developments.

The drive for a shake-up in the administration has coincided with two phenomena: the re-emergence of veteran politicans as possible candidates for the vice-presidency, and the comeback of figures who have been at odds with As-Sadat. The latter include ex-national security council head Hafiz Isma'il, a top trouble-shooter who was often referred to as Egypt's Henry Kissinger. Isma'il is due to go to Washington on the eve of President-elect Ronald Reagan's inauguration later this month.

Mubarak Denial

TA051928 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Egypt is not permitting Jerusalem POST Cairo correspondent Anan Safadi in its territory after he published a report about expected personnnel changes in the Egyptian Government.

This evening Husni Mubarak, As-Sadat's deputy, denied this report. Then Cairo radio announced the measures being taken against the journalist. Safadi is now in Cairo, and this will apparently mean his expulsion from Egypt.

KENYA

MOI, OBOTE DECLARE 'TOTAL AGREEMENT' AFTER TALKS

LD051840 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Jan 81 EA

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi and the Ugandan president, Milton Obote, today held 2 hours of bilateral talks at a tented camp at Webuye Falls in Western Province. At the end of the talks the two leaders declared total agreement on all issues they discussed. Their talks centered on transportation and trade between the two countries and security along the common border.

At the opening of the talks, Dr Obote told President Moi that he subscribed fully to the late President Jomo Kenyatta's philosophy of forgetting the past. President Obote said that during this difficult period of his country's reconstruction, he needs all assistance possible from Kenya. President Obote has at many times in the recent past described Kenya as a natural friend.

In a short statement released after their meeting, the two leaders agreed to work out a formula that will reschedule any debts that Uganda may be owing Kenya. President Obote told his Kenyan counterpart that a portion of the balance of the Kenyan grant of 20 million shillings has been allocated for the immediate transportation of essential commodities to Uganda from Kenya.

The two presidents also agreed that the leaders of the respective governments should meet regularly to plan ways of facilitating speedy business and other transactions between the two countries. They discussed transportation of Uganda's exports and imports, emphasizing that there is a need to maximize the use of railways and coordination of border patrols to stop smuggling and cattle rustling.

Moi Farewell Remarks

LD051936 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Jan 81 EA

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi has said that he and his Ugandan counterpart have declared total war on smugglers along the common border. The president was addressing wananchi at Malaba after bidding goodbye to his counterpart President Milton Obote. The two leaders held talks at a tented camp at Webuye Falls in Western Province.

President Moi told the cheering wananchi that he and Dr Obote wanted to see residents of Kenya and Uganda along the border living in peace and to desist from smuggling. He reminded them that he recently gave consent to a bill providing corporal punishment for all convicted smugglers and hoarders. President Moi called on KANU [Kenya African National Union] youth wingers in the area to join the war against smugglers and hoarders as it has been done in Bungoma. The president warned traders who ration essential commodities to wananchi and then sell the remainder through magendo [graft] at exorbitant prices to stop the habit.

On corruption, President Moi said he knew of some police officers who received bribes in boxes of matches under the pretext that they were borrowing a match to light a cigarette.

He urged residents of Busia to diversify their agricultural economy instead of depending on two crops only. The president later returned to state lodge, Eldoret.

Earlier on, President Daniel Arap Moi and Dr Milton Obote were cheered by hundred of wananchi who jammed the route from Webuye to Malaba. At (Kandini), President Moi declared that Kenyans wanted peace in Uganda the cooperation between the two countries. On behalf of all Kenyans the president wished Ugandans well in the national reconstruction efforts. The two presidents drove to the border town of Malaba, where they inspected a guard of honor before final farewell.

MINISTER APPEALS TO SOMALIA TO RENOUNCE CLAIMS

LD061318 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 6 Jan 81 EA

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko, has appealed to Somalia to renouce her claims over parts of Kenya and instead embark on the establishment of more practical relations between the two countries. In an interview with the BBC in London last week, Dr Ouko warned that cordial relations between Somalia and Kenya were not possible as long as Somalia's national flag represents a province of Kenya.

The minister categorically refuted claims by Mr Robin White of the BBC that Kenyan Somalis were being maltreated by the Kenyan security forces as the result of the misunderstanding between the two countries.

On relations with Tanzania, Dr Ouko expressed the hope that the border between the two countries will be opened soon to allow the development of trade between Kenya and Tanzania and to strengthen Kenya's trading relations with countries in southern and central Africa.

Welcoming the new administration in Uganda led by Dr Milton Obote, Dr Ouko said that Kenya was now prepared to cooperate in every way possible with the new government. He appealed to other countries to show tolerance towards the policies which the new Ugandan administration may pursue.

SOMALIA

COMMENTARY ON KISSINGER'S 'BENEFICIAL' VISIT

LD032040 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 3 Jan 81 EA

['Abd ar-Rahman Muhammad Saleh commentary: "Dr Henry Kissinger's Visit Will Strengthen Relations Between Somalia and the United States"]

[Excerpts] The Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] has cordial relations with many countries of the world. The SDR and the United States have especially cordial relations. It is for that reason that Dr Henry Kissinger made a speical visit to Somalia. He held talks with the president of the SDR, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, and other officials from the Somali government. Challe Siad and Dr Henry Kissinger held a cordial conversation.

Challe Siad, speaking to Somali reporters and NBC-TV reporters currently in Somalia, declared that although it was a personal opinion expressed by Dr Kissinger, it was beneficial for both countries to strengthen their relations. Challe Siad said he had great respect and regard for the former administration of President Carter, in particular for the assistance extended to the numerous refugees who fled to the SDR. But at the same time the speedy actions required in other areas had not been forthcoming. If President Carter had taken trouble on those other matters the situation in the Horn of Africa would be very different and the current crisis would not exist.

Dr Henry Kissinger, who was formerly the U.S. Secretary of State, will pass on his ideas and on-the-spot experiences in Somalia to new U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan, to which he is an adviser on foreign policy, and to the Secretary of State designate of the U.S. Government, Alexander Haig. Henry Kissinger confessed the need for the superpowers to balance their presence in the Horn of Africa. He pointed out the dangers to the industrialized world's oil from the Russian expansionist policy.

Dr Henry Kissinger's visit to Somalia prepares the ground for a more cordial and friendly relationship between the SDR and the U.S. Government. This will also strengthen the relations and cooperation between the two countries. But the Somali government has declared it will never be a platform to undermine another country or worsen the current crisis in the Horn of Africa. Dr Henry Kissinger's visit to the SDR has been covered and commented on by the world press, but most of the world media see it as a move to strengthen the relationship between the two countries.

The Somali and the U.S. Governments believe that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace and seek a permanent solution to the current existing problems by solving them politically and not attempting to solve by military muscle.

UGANDA

OBOTE SPEECH VOWS COOPERATION WITH NEIGHBORS

LD051628 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1410 GMT 5 Jan 81 EA

[Speech by Ugandan President Milton Obote at public rally in Tororo on 5 January--live]

[Excerpt] Fellow citizens, this morning I went to Kenya. [applause] I am happy to report to all the people of Uganda that I was very well received by my brother, His Excellency Daniel Arap Moi, the president of Kenya. [applause] We had a very useful conversation. We discussed matters of common interest between Uganda and Kenya and we recorded a mutual agreement for the transportation of Uganda's commodities from Uganda to Mombasa, from Mombasa to Uganda. (applause)

Fellow citizens, let me say this today: Let all those detractors who in the past thought that Uganda and Kenya were two separate countries know that from now onwards Uganda and Kenya are sister states and are cordially united. (applause)

When I spoke here in June of last year I had told the people of Tororo to make friendship with the people of Kenya. I thank all of you who have been making friends with the people of Kenya. Your efforts have now come to fruition. Our policy in relation to all our neighbors shall be one of cooperation and partnership. Cooperation and partnership; that is the policy we have with Kenya, the policy we have with Tanzania, the policy we shall extend to Rwanda, to Zaire and to Sudan. Outside our immediate neighbors, our policy is about the same, cooperation with all friendly states.

ARMY COMMANDER VISITS LUZIRA DETAINEES 5 JAN

LD061332 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Jan 81 EA

[Text] The commander of the Uganda National Liberation Army [UNLA] MP Maj Gen Tito Okello, has assured detainees at Luzira upper prison that they should not fear, but should be happy, because their lives were safe and their cases should soon be cleared by the court of law. The commander said this when he visited Luzira upper prison yesterday.

He told the detainees that the government was aware of their long stay in detention which, he said, was due to changes in government and lack of information to the authorities. He observed that some of the detainees were involved in killings during Amin's regime of murder, and that was why they were kept in detention. Whoever would be found innocent by the court of law, he added, will be released.

Major General Okello dismissed rumors that President Obote would kill those who were in Amin's regime. He said UNLA and the Tanzania People's Defense Forces [TPDF] chased fascist Amin to save the lives of the people.

Maj Gen Tito Okello said: The duty of UNLA is to safeguard the lives of the people and their property. He also said the Uganda People's Congress government has no discrimination and that is why the MP's come from all parts of the country.

Maj Gen Tito Okello appealed to the detainees to tell the truth so that their cases can be processed speedily. On arrival the major general was met by the senior assistant commissioner of prisons, Mr (Antel Okongo), Captain (Ozinga) of TPDF and other prison officers.

CAMEROON

GOVERNMENT ORDERS INQUIRY INTO 1 JAN CLASHES

AB051331 Paris AFP in English 1002 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Yaounde, 5 Jan (AFP)--The Government of Cameroon has ordered an inquiry into clashes between peasant farmers and nomadic herdsmen and shepherds which left seven people dead and injured a further 17 in the north west of the country on New Year's Day.

The clashes, according to a reliable source here, stemmed from a dispute over land rights. Such clashes were not uncommon given that herds and flocks often destroyed crops in the region, the source said.

The two sides first clashed on December 27, when, according to the source, a group of herdsmen attacked a village in the Wum region, 550 kms (312 miles) from here.

Local administrators, traditional chiefs and officials from the ruling Cameroonian National Union tried in vain to calm tempers during the days that followed. On January 1, the clashes became more violent and the local officials called in the country's security forces after seven people were killed. The security forces restored order but not before several dozen houses belonging to the farmers had been destroyed. In the past, local administrators have tried to prevent such clashes by insisting that the peasant farmers fence off their land.

CHAD

HABRE, FAN SPOKESMAN COMMENT ON FUTURE ACTIVITY

Guerrilla Action

LD0151559 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] Hissein Habre, chairman of the Northern Armed Forces [FAN] Command Council, reaffirmed on Wednesday, 31 December, that "The FAN is virtually intact and will continue the struggle by changing tactics and moving into guerrilla action."

Questioned by telephone by Monte Carlo radio, which did not specify where he was, Hissein Habre stated: "In our view the adversary is not Goukouni or any other Chadian but the Libyan invasion army which is using Soviet-made equipment and has East German and Soviet officers."

"At present," Mr Habre specified, "all the major cities in Tibesti and in the center of the country are in the hands of the Libyans who are organizing themselves in a fortified area. However the FAN is like a fish in water among the Chadian population, a majority of whom favor the FAN. Contrary to what has been said we did not lose many men in the battle for Ndjamena nor were many taken prisoner. However we immediately organized underground groups in regions which we know inside out."

Questioned on the international aid he might receive, Hissein Habre replied: "We are open to all possibilities."

AFP indicates that a reliable Cameroonian source denies that Hissein Habre has returned to Cameroon since his departure for Lagos on 23 December. The members of Habre's general staff are said to have left Cameroon too. In this connection it is pointed out in Yaounde that Mr Habre did not ask for political asylum in Cameroon and that [if he did] it would be refused.

Reconciliation Possibility

AB021130 Paris AFP in French 1106 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 2 Jan (AFP)--Mr Hissein Habre, head of the Northern Armed Forces (FAN), has said in an interview with a daily newspaper on Africa, LE CONTINENT, that reconciliation with some factions, and, in the first place, with that of southern Chad's Col Wadal Abdel Kader Kamougue, head of the Chadian Armed Forces, is still possible.

Kamougue, explains Mr Hissein Habre, has become a Libyan ally by expediency. What interested him first and foremost was to destroy the FAN. His second problem was money; and only Libya was capable of satisfying these needs.

Mr Hissein Habre emphasized that Colonel Kamougue has to take into account the southerners' hostile attitude toward Tripoli, adding: If we have to reconcile, it will be on the basis of Chadian nationalism, opposed to Libyan imperialist ideas.

On the other hand, the FAN leader excludes any reconciliatory process with Mr Ahmat Acyl's Common Action Front because, according to him, its scope for independence from Tripoli is absolutely nil.

Mr Hissein Habre also emphasized that France's denunciation of Libyan interference in Chadian affairs came too late. He said France has never wanted to assume its responsibilities for reasons dictated neither by Chadian interests nor by the interests of Africa. Deep bonds link Paris with its former colonies, who believe that France has some responsibilities toward these countries and should help them whenever their territorial integrity is violated by a foreign power, Hissein Habre continued.

Let us get this straight, Mr Hissein Habre added: No Chadian would call for French intervention if the conflict involved Chadians alone. But this is not the case.... Finally, the FAN leader stressed that his forces are intact and they will continue the fight until the foreign enemy is chased out of our country.

FAN Spokesman's Remarks

AB021700 Paris AFP in French 1409 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Abidjan, 2 Jan (AFP)--Mr Hissein Habre's FAN is determined more than ever to continue its fight against an enemy that is armed with Soviet-made equipment until Chad is totally free, Michel Froud, the official FAN spokesman, said Friday in Abidjan.

Mr Froud, who is visiting the Ivorian capital at the head of a FAN delegation, asserted that the FAN's departure from Ndjamena for the northeast is only a tactical retreat. It is only the result of a new combat strategy. The FAN is like fish in water among the Chadian people--the majority of whom support them. We will raise a fierce resistance against the invader and the Libyan annexationist, he added.

Mr Froud, who for security purposes refused to say where he came from or where he was going, explained that the FAN presently has about 10,000 men.

KAMOUGUE URGES FUTURE INTEGRATED NATIONAL ARMY

AB061007 Paris AFP in French 0626 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 6 Jan (AFP)--The vice president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) of Chad, Lt Col Wadal Abdel Kader Kamougue, strongly affirmed on Monday the need to rebuild the Chadian nation and to set up an integrated national army whose nucleus will be the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) which he commands.

Speaking during an interview granted to AFP's special envoy at the FAT headquarters in Ndjamena, Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue deplored the divisions existing in Chad and pointed out as an example that he could not visit the north of the country just as others could not go to the south. The GUNT vice president, who was in combat dress with a pistol in his waistband and an ivory baton in his hand, stated that the future integrated national army will constitute an important element of the Chadian sovereignty.

The Chadian armed forces which had been trained in Chad or abroad will serve as the nucleus of this integrated army, he added. According to Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue, the troops of the other factions of the victorious coalition will receive a collective training and become more disciplined. There should be no problem as far as these troops are concerned, he said. I advise their commanders that if they are stubborn, they run the risk of being abandoned by their troops.

Vice President Kamougue, who returned to Ndjamena at the end of last week after an absence of 15 days, also regretted that the government did not meet to reflect and give an impetus to the city of Ndjamena and Chad. There is no program...there are many problems in suspense and we have not grasped all of them in order to decide our priorities.

Concerning Libyan aid to the GUNT, the commander of the FAT said: "It does alienate Chad's sovereignty in any way. We were in difficulty; we issued series of appeals which nobody heeded except Libya to which I am anxious to express my gratitude...but we will not allow Chad to be used as a springboard for the destabilization of the Central African countries."

Concerning the problem of the French-Chadian relations, Vice President Kamougue indicated that he and President Goukouni Oueddei have informed the French charge d'affaires at Kousseri in northern Cameroon that the GUNT would like to establish rapid contact with Paris. Up till now, he added, we have received nobody but if somebody comes, we will discuss economic problems first of all.... There is no reason why the French Government should not make a gesture toward Chad.

Asked what he thought about recent French declarations against all interventions of foreign troops in Africa, Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue said that President Giscard d'Estaing only reaffirmed what the Africans wisely prescribed in their charter during the creation of the OAU. The commander of the FAT finally stated that a reconciliation with former Defense Minister Hissein Habre cannot be envisaged. "He has done too much harm to the Chadians... Perhaps time will change things but at the moment I do not think Hissein Habre's presence in Chad can be tolerated."

NIGER

KOUNTCHE SPEECH TO DIPLOMATS, MINISTRY PERSONNEL

AB051705 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Speech by President Seyni Kountche on 5 January at the opening session of the fourth conference of heads of Niger diplomatic missions and Foreign Ministry personnel in Niamey--recorded]

[Excerpts] Twenty years of independence--that is 20 years of bitter confrontation with the rest of the world--have taught us Nigeriens a certain way of perceiving our interests, working out solutions to our problems and taking consequent action. Ambassadors and consuls, you are the tools of this policy. You have learned that realism has prevailed over romanticism. Everything is based on business principles.

We still have a long way to go before we can produce crude oil in Niger. We have uranium, whose transformation into energy requires high-quality technology, which we do not possess. The uranium will therefore be only goods for us.

After talking about Niger, we can examine the situation in Africa and the world. With regard to Africa, we have a mixed feeling of joy, because on the one hand, Zimbabwe has become independent. And on the other we are still concerned about Namibia. We believe this country has finished experiencing hardships, but some intriguing powers are trying to maintain it under a colonial yoke.

Much nearer, Chad has just received some relief. However this peace was achieved, I wholeheartedly hope that it benefits all Chadian children and becomes a basis for national reconciliation.

But the major question one can derive from the Chadian or Western Sahara tragedy is the incredibly helpless attitude of the OAU in the face of the conflicts which appear in various places. Even though our pan-African organization has great potential resources, it is incumbent upon you diplomats to help us redress the situation.

Also, concerning the nonaligned movement, we must pay tribute to the leaders of Cuba and Yugoslavia for their constant efforts to conciliate the positions of the two belligerents fighting blindly around the Shatt 'al Arab. [passage indistinct] In the vast world, those giving lessons are numerous and the most intolerable thing is the unfounded criticism of the emerging nations about their conception of human rights. The human being thus becomes the subject of an odious controversy instead of being the sacred entity for all believers.

NIGERIA

GOVERNMENT EXPELS NEW LIBYAN 'PEOPLE'S BUREAU'

AB052133 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] The federal government has reacted to an announcement put out by the Libyan Embassy in Lagos. The announcement was to the effect that the embassy has been transformed and renamed the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In a statement today, the federal government emphasized that the announcement was made completely without consultation or communication. While restating its wish to continue to maintain normal diplomatic relations with all friendly countries including Libya, the federal government said that the new Libya arrangement was totally unacceptable to Nigeria. It, therefore, gave 48 hours to the so-called People's Bureau to wind up their affairs and leave Nigeria.

SENEGAL

OPPOSITION LEADER SEES RADICALIZATION OF PARTY

AB061013 Paris AFP in French 0847 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Dakar, 6 Jan (AFP)--The secretary general of the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS--opposition party), Mr Abdoulaye Wade, opening a national convention of the PDS on Monday said his party could drift toward hardening its opposition to the government.

The PDS is the only opposition party in Senegal represented at the National Assembly with 16 out of the 100 seats. Mr Wade said most of the members of his party are in favor of an organizational effort. The protagonists of this policy, Mr Wade said, think that a clash between the ruling Socialist Party and the PDS is inevitable.

The leader of the PDS said some militants of his party were advocating a more radical action, even going to the extent of calling for the creation of a liberation movement, since no democratic alternative is possible with the Socialist Party and change occurs through force.

As an example of the lack of democracy, Mr Wade cited the implementation of article 35 of the constitution whereby the prime minister automatically becomes president of the republic if the head of state resigns. Article 35 enabled Mr Abdou Diouf to succeed Mr Senghor.

Mr Wade expressed the fear that Senegal could become another Chad, alluding to rumors that an African country close to the present Senegalese Government could, if necessary, intervene and (?eliminate) the opposition by virtue of some recent agreement. Mr Wade did not name the country, but according to observers, he had Morocco in mind.

Mr Wade said he does not want power through the use of force but only through free and democratic elections. He suggested to his party to change its orientation or find a person more competent than him to provide solutions to the problems looming over the PDS. He said as for him he no longer believes in the democratic conquest of power and he will not continue to lead his supporters toward a blockaded path.

ANGOLA

LUANDA REPORTS DOS SANTOS' NEW YEAR MESSAGE

AB021310 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] The Angolan head of state, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in a nationwide broadcast, said to the country that 1981 is the year of discipline and control. He made the declaration in a message marking New Year celebrations yesterday.

In his message, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that neocolonialism, which Angolan puppet organizations tried to bring into the country and restore capitalism, would very little solve our problems. It could only protect the interests of the minority privileged petty bourgeois, leaving the masses abandoned, which is the case in some African countries which got their independence 20 years ago. He added: We have in our country the conditions necessary for the building of socialism. He further explained: In Angola, there is the MPLA-Workers Party, which is the vanguard party, leading a people's democratic government with its orientation.

The head of state also pointed out that control and discipline had not been achieved because of such malpractices--which are still to be eradicated as liberalism, disorganization, indiscipline, protectionism, corruption and favors based on friendship are not eliminated. He further said that Angola will focus attention this year on discipline and control.

Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also said the law-enforcing bodies and courts of law will embark on the task of defending the interests of the working classes and safeguarding the physical and moral integrity of the nation, including public order.

He announced that former state security men who were detained for more than a year now after being accused of abuse of office, would be released [words indistinct].

In connection with Angola's economic development, the head of state made it clear that the country can be in a better position to draw up plans. In this regard, we should make a census of the population. Preparations for such census start this year, the president explained.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' PARADED AT PARTY RALLY

LD051335 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 5 Jan 81 EA

[Text] A mass rally in support of the resolutions of the first extraordinary party congress was held in Caxito, Bengo Province, yesterday. At the rally eight Angolans accused of sabotage and murder were presented to the people.

Among the accused are Abilio de Oliveira, Manuel Jacinto dos Santos, Sebastiao Domingos Filipe, Manuel Eduardo de Carvalho and Miguel Joao (Ndumba). These individuals are accused of storming the residences of Cubans and the residence of a party leader, whom they tried to shoot to death. They stole many utensils [as heard] belonging to the party provincial committee and valued at about 500,000 kwanzas.

During the rally Comrade (Prado Painda) of the Executive Commission of the Bengo Province Party Committee defined a counterrevolutionary as a person who opposes the people's achievements. He recalled the first extraordinary congress resolutions which require everybody to take part in the struggle against sabotage and delinquency.

ZIMBABWE

INDEPENDENT PRESS ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED

LD051540 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 4 Jan 81 CA

[Excerpt] The minister of information and tourism, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, has announced the establishment of an independent press organization which has taken over the entire South African shareholding in Zimbabwe newspapers. The organization, the Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust, representing the people of Zimbabwe, has been formed to take over a more than 45 percent shareholding in Zimbabwe Newspapers Ltd, the company which publishes a number of the country's newspapers. The newspapers affected are THE SUNDAY MAIL, THE HERALD, THE SUNDAY NEWS, THE CHRONICLE and THE UMTALI POST. A draft memorandum of the agreement was initialed yesterday by the minister and the chairman of the Argus Group in apartheid-ruled South Africa, Mr Slater.

At a news conference yesterday Comrade Shamuyarira said soon after independence the government had informed Argus that Zimbabwe was no longer the colonial appendage of South Africa that Rhodesia was. Comrade Shamuyarira also said the continued ownership and management of the Zimbabwe press by a racist South African company is totally unacceptable. It is an infringement of our national independence, the minister said. He added: In view of the Pretoria regime's hostility toward our new government it could be a security risk. The press must be owned and managed by Zimbabwean interests. The minister added that by removing South African influences from the newspapers and the news agency, ZIANA [Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency], Zimbabwe had leaped forward on the long march to true liberation and independence. He stated that there will be drastic changes within the senior editorial staff of the acquired newspapers which might include the dismissals of most of the present editorial staff.

The minister said the establishment of the Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust has brought to an end almost 90 years of domination and conditioning of our people by racist South African mining interests. He said: We have struck a blow against colonial exploitation, racism and apartheid. Comrade Shamuyarira added that this decisive step enables us to reorientate the thinking of our people. The minister said the press can now look north to other independent African states instead of south to aparthied-ruled South Africa. He added that the country's media can now make the people's concerns its own.

Reaction to Nkomo

LD061116 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 5 Jan 81 CA

[Excerpt] A Ministry of Information spokesman tonight described as nonsensical and hysterical a statement made by the minister of home affairs, Comrade Joshua Nkomo, that he had been shocked and surprised at the announcement of the establishment of the mass media trust. The spokesman went on: Like all his cabinet colleagues Comrade Nkomo was fully aware that the move was coming. Pandering to extreme rightwing sentiments, the statement exposes a complete disregard of the concept of collective responsibility. As a minister the best place to express his reservations would have been in cabinet instead of rushing to the press. Comrade Nkomo's unwarranted attack on Nigeria, a friendly state which did so much for Zimbabwe's struggle for independence, demonstrates a callous and shameful vendetta which must be condemned in the strongest terms. It is political hypocrisy for Comrade Nkomo to suggest that the funds from Nigeria were given to ZANU-PF. They were given to the State of Zimbabwe.

The spokesman questioned Comrade Nkomo's assertion that the South African-held shares in Zimbabwe newspapers should have been offered to the public. What public did he mean? Or did he want to have a personal stake in the newspapers? The people of Zimbabwe cannot be impressed with reactionary statements which can only be of benefit to the enemies of the country.